



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 08181110 5

*The
Gordon Lester Ford
Collection
Presented by his Sons
Worthington Chauncy Ford
and
Paul Leicester Ford
to the
New York Public Library.*

APCA
CINCINNATI

SOCIETY...

INSTITUTION.

1851

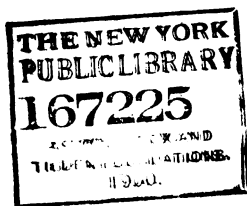
Henry Rodgers,
THE *July 4th 1857*

INSTITUTION
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,
FORMED BY THE
Officers of the American Army of the Revolution,
FOR THE LAUDABLE PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED,
AT THE CANTONMENT ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER,
MAY, 1783;
TOGETHER WITH
SOME OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY,
AND OF THE NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY;
ALSO,
A LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY,
FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE YEAR 1851.

PRINTED BY ORDER AND FOR THE USE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

J. M. ELLIOTT, PRINTER, 133 WATER STREET, N. YORK.

1851.



New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.

ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 4, 1846.

RESOLVED, That a Committee of two be appointed to have two hundred and fifty copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society printed, with such other documents as they may think proper; together with an historical statement of such of the principal incidents in the proceedings of this Society as they may think advisable; and also a list of the Officers and Members of the Society from its institution to the present period.

The Treasurer and Secretary were subsequently appointed such Committee.

Extract from the Minutes

EDWARD P. MARCELLIN, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 5, 1847.

RESOLVED, That the Committee appointed at the last Anniversary Meeting, to have certain copies of the Constitution and By-laws, &c., printed, be continued; and that said Committee be authorised to compile a code of By-laws, and to submit the same to the Standing Committee, which is hereby authorised to consider, alter, amend or adopt the same in behalf of this Society; and that such By-laws as shall be so adopted by the Standing Committee shall be the By-laws of this Society; and shall be printed as such, together with the Constitution and other documents, &c., directed to be printed by the first above mentioned Committee.

Extract from the Minutes.

EDWARD P. MARCELLIN, *Secretary.*

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
JUL 11 1846

THE INSTITUTION
OF
THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

CANTONMENT OF THE AMERICAN ARMY, }
On Hudson's River, 10th May, 1783. }

PROPOSALS for establishing a Society upon principles therein mentioned, whose members shall be the officers of the American Army, having been communicated to the several regiments of the respective lines, they appointed an officer from each, who, in conjunction with the General Officers, should take the same into consideration at their meeting this day, at which the Honorable Major General Baron de STEUBEN, the senior officer present, was pleased to preside.

The proposals being read, fully considered, paragraph by paragraph, and the amendments agreed to, Major General KNOX, Brigadier General HAND, Brigadier General HUNTINGTON, and Captain SHAW, were chosen to revise the same, and prepare a copy to be laid before this Assembly at their next meeting, to be holden at Major General Baron de STEUBEN'S quarters, on Tuesday the 13th instant.

TUESDAY, 13th May, 1783.

The representatives of the American Army being assembled, agreeably to adjournment, the plan for establishing a Society, whereof the officers of the American Army are to be members, is accepted, and is as follows, viz :

"It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the Colonies of North America from the domination of Great Britain, and after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them free, independent, and sovereign States, connected, by alliances founded on reciprocal advantages, with some of the greatest princes and powers of the earth.

"To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army do, hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

"The officers of the American army having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS; and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may, with propriety, denominate themselves THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

"The following principles shall be immutable, and form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American empire.

“To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers. This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the Society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

“The General Society will, for the sake of frequent communications, be divided into State Societies, and these again into such districts as shall be directed by the State Society.

“The Societies of the districts to meet as often as shall be agreed upon by the State Society; those of the State on the fourth day of July annually, or oftener, if they shall find it expedient; and the General Society on the first Monday in May annually, so long as they shall deem it necessary, and afterwards, at least once in every three years.

“At each meeting, the principles of the Institution will be fully considered, and the best measures to promote them adopted.

“The State Societies will consist of all the members resident in each State respectively; and any member removing from one State to another, is to be considered, in all respects, as belonging to the Society of the State in which he shall actually reside.

“The State Societies to have a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer, to be chosen annually by a majority of votes, at the State meeting.

“Each State meeting shall write annually, or oftener, if necessary, a circular letter, to the other State Societies, noting whatever they may think worthy of observation, respecting the good of the Society, or the general union of the States, and giving information of the officers chosen for the current year. Copies of these letters shall be regularly transmitted to the secretary general of the Society, who will record them in a book to be assigned for that purpose.

“The State Society will regulate every thing respecting itself and the Societies of the Districts, consistent with the general maxims of the Cincinnati; judge of the qualifications of the members who may be proposed; and expel any member, who, by conduct inconsistent with a gentleman and a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general, or the Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue a member.

“In order to form funds which may be respectable, and assist the unfortunate, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the State Society, one month's pay, which shall remain for ever to the use of the State Society; the interest only of which, if necessary, to be appropriated to the relief of the unfortunate.

“Donations may be made by persons not of the Society, and by members of the Society, for the express purpose of forming permanent funds for the use of the State Society; and the interest of these donations appropriated in the same manner as that of the month's pay.

“Moneys, at the pleasure of each member, may be subscribed in the Societies of the Districts, or the State Societies, for the relief of the unfortunate members, or their widows and orphans, to be appropriated by the State Society only.

“The meeting of the General Society shall consist of its officers, and a representation from each State Society, in number not exceeding five, whose expenses shall be borne by their respective State Societies.

“In the General Meeting, the President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer-General, shall be chosen to serve until the next meeting.

“The circular letters which have been written by the respective State Societies to each other, and their particular laws, shall be read and considered, and all measures con-

certed which may conduce to the general intendment of the Society.

“ It is probable that some persons may make donations to the General Society, for the purpose of establishing funds for the further comfort of the unfortunate; in which case, such donations must be placed in the hands of the Treasurer-General, the interest only of which to be disposed of, if necessary, by the General Meeting.

“ All the officers of the American Army, as well those who have resigned with honor, after three years' service in the capacity of officers, or who have been deranged by the resolutions of Congress, upon the several reforms of the army, as those who shall have continued to the end of the war, have the right to become parties to this Institution; provided that they subscribe one month's pay, and sign their names to the general rules, in their respective State Societies—those who are present with the army, immediately, and others within six months after the army shall be disbanded, extraordinary cases excepted. The rank, time of service, resolutions of Congress by which any have been deranged, and place of residence, must be added to each name; and as a testimony of affection to the memory and the offspring of such officers as have died in the service, their eldest male branches shall have the same right of becoming members, as the children of the actual members of the Society.

“ Those officers who are foreigners, not resident in any of the States, will have their names enrolled by the Secretary-General, and are to be considered as members in the Societies of any of the States in which they may happen to be.

“ And as there are, and will at all times be, men in the respective States, eminent for their abilities and patriotism, whose views may be directed to the same laudable objects with those of the Cincinnati, it shall be a rule to admit such characters as Honorary Members of the Society, for their own lives

only: Provided always, that the number of Honorary Members, in each State, does not exceed a ratio of one to four of the officers or their descendants.

"Each State Society shall obtain a list of its members, and, at the first annual meeting, the State Secretary shall have engrossed, on parchment, two copies of the Institution of the Society, which every member present, shall sign; and the Secretary shall endeavor to procure the signature of every absent member; one of those lists to be transmitted* to the Secretary-General, to be kept in the archives of the Society, and the other to remain in the hands of the State Secretary. From the State-lists, the Secretary-General must make out, at the first general meeting, a complete list of the whole Society, with a copy of which he will furnish each State Secretary.

"The Society shall have an Order, by which its members shall be known and distinguished, which shall be a medal of gold, of a proper size to receive the emblems, and suspended by a deep blue ribbon, two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of America and France, viz:

"The principal figure,

CINCINNATUS:

Three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns—on a field in the back-ground, his wife standing at the door of their Cottage—near it

A PLOUGH AND IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

Round the whole,

OMNIA RELIQUIT SERVARE REMPUBLICAM.

On the reverse,

Sun rising—a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port—Fame crowning CINCINNATUS with a wreath, inscribed

VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM.

Below,

HANDS JOINED, SUPPORTING A HEART,

With the motto,

ESTO PERPETUA.

Round the whole,

SOCIETAS CINCINNATORUM INSTITUTA.

A.D. 1783."

The Society, deeply impressed with a sense of the generous assistance this country has received from France, and desirous of perpetuating the friendships which have been formed, and so happily subsisted, between the officers of the allied forces, in the prosecution of the war, direct, that the President-General transmit, as soon as may be, to each of the characters hereafter named, a medal containing the Order of the Society, viz :

His Excellency the CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE, Minister Plenipotentiary,

His Excellency the SIEUR GERARD, late Minister Plenipotentiary,

Their Excellencies

The COUNT D'ESTAING,

The COUNT DE GRASSE,

The COUNT DE BARRAS,

The CHEVALIER DE TOUCHES,

Admirals and Commanders in the Navy.

His Excellency the COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU, Commander-in-Chief,

And the Generals and Colonels of his army, and acquaint them, that the Society do themselves the honor to consider them as members.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing institution be given to the senior officer of each State line, and that the officers of the respective State lines, sign their names to the same, in manner and form following, viz :

“ We, the subscribers, officers of the American Army, do hereby voluntarily become parties to the foregoing institution, and do bind ourselves to observe, and be governed by, the principles therein contained. For the performance whereof we do solemnly pledge to each other our sacred honor.

DONE IN THE CANTONMENT, ON HUDSON'S RIVER,

In the year 1783.

That the members of the Society, at the time of subscribing their names to the Institution, do also sign a draft on the Paymaster-General, in the following terms (the regiments to do it regimentally, and the Generals and other officers not belonging to regiments, each for himself, individually) viz :

“ To JOHN PIERCE, *Esquire, Paymaster-General to the Army of the United States.*

SIR : Please pay to Treasurer for the
State Association of the Cincinnati, or his order, one month's pay of our several grades respectively, and deduct the same from the balance which shall be found due to us on the final liquidation of our accounts ; for which this shall be your warrant.”

That the members of the several State Societies assemble as soon as may be, for the choice of their President and other officers ; and that the Presidents correspond together, and appoint a meeting of the officers who may be chosen for each State, in order to pursue such further measures as may be judged necessary.

That the General Officers, and the officers delegated to represent the several corps of the army, subscribe to the Institution of the General Society, for themselves and their constituents, in the manner and form before prescribed.

That GENERAL HEATH,

GENERAL BARON DE STEUBEN, and

GENERAL KNOX,

be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a copy of the Institution, and request him to honor the Society by placing his name at the head of it.

That MAJOR GENERAL HEATH, second in command in this army, be, and he hereby is desired to transmit copies of the Institution, with the proceedings thereon, to the commanding officer of the southern army, the senior officer in each State, from Pennsylvania to Georgia, inclusive, and to the

commanding officer of the Rhode Island line, requesting them to communicate the same to the officers under their several commands, and to take such measures as may appear to them necessary for expediting the establishment of their State Societies, and sending a delegation to represent them in the first general meeting to be holden on the first Monday in May, 1784. The meeting then adjourned without day.

STEUBEN, MAJOR-GENERAL, *President.*

Cantonment of the American Army, 19th June, 1783.

At a meeting of the General Officers, and the gentlemen delegated by the respective regiments, as a Convention for establishing the Society of the Cincinnati, held by the request of the President, at which were present,

Major-General Baron de STEUBEN, President,

Major-General HOWE,

Major-General KNOX,

Brigadier-General PATTERSON,

Brigadier-General HAND,

Brigadier-General HUNTINGTON,

Brigadier-General PUTNAM,

Colonel WEBB,

Lieutenant-Colonel HUNTINGTON,

Major PETTENGILL,

Lieutenant WHITING,

Colonel H. JACKSON,

Captain SHAW,

Lieutenant-Colonel HULL,

Lieutenant-Colonel MAXWELL,

Colonel COURTLANDT.

General Baron de STEUBEN acquainted the Convention that he had, agreeably to their request, at the last meeting, transmitted to his Excellency the Chevalier de la LUZERNE, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, a copy of the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, with their

vote respecting his Excellency, and the other characters therein mentioned ; and that his Excellency had returned an answer, declaring his acceptance of the same, and expressing the grateful sense he entertains of the honor conferred on himself, and the other gentlemen of the French nation, by this act of the Convention.

Resolved, That the letter of the Chevalier de la LUZERNE be recorded in the proceedings of this day, and deposited in the archives of the Society, as a testimony of the high sense this Convention entertains of the honor done to the Society by his becoming a member thereof.

The Letter is as follows :

Philadelphie, le 3 Juin, 1783.

"MONSIEUR LE BARON,

"J'ai reçu avec beaucoup de reconnaissance les statuts de l'ordre respectable que messieurs les officiers de l'armée Americaine viennent de fonder : si le courage, la patience, et toutes les vertus que cette brave armée a si souvent déployées dans le cours de cette guerre, pouvoient jamais être oubliées, ce monument seul les rapellerait.

"J'ose vous assurer, monsieur, que tous les officiers de ma nation, que vous avez bien voulu admettre dans votre société, en seront infiniment honorés ; je vous prie d'être bien persuadé que je sens, en mon particulier, bien vivement l'honneur que m'ont fait messieurs les officiers de l'armée, en daignant penser à moi dans cette occasion. Je compte aller rendre mes devoirs à son excellence le General WASHINGTON, aussitôt que le traité définitif sera signé, et j'aurai l'honneur de les assurer de vive voix de ma respectueuse reconnaissance.

"Je saisis avec un grand empressement cette occasion de vous renouveler les sentiments du très parfait et très respectueux attachement avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être,

votre très humble, et
très obéissant serviteur.

LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

Monsieur, Monsieur le Baron de STEUBEN, Major-Général }
au service des Etats Unis, au Quartier Général." }

The Baron having also communicated a letter from Major L'ENFANT, enclosing a design for the medal and order, containing the emblems of the Institution,

Resolved, That the bald eagle, carrying the emblems on its breast, be established as the order of the Society, and that the ideas of Major L'ENFANT respecting it, and the manner of its being worn by the members, be adopted. That the order be of the same size, and in every other respect conformable to the said design, which for that purpose is certified by the Baron de STEUBEN, President of this Convention, and to be deposited in the archives of the Society as the original, from which all copies are to be made. Also, that silver medals, not exceeding the size of a Spanish milled dollar, with the emblems as designed by Major L'ENFANT, and certified by the President, be given to each and every member of the Society, together with a diploma, on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the exact figures of the order and medal, as above mentioned; any thing in the original institution, respecting gold medals, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Major L'ENFANT's letter is as follows :

Philadelphie, le 10 Juin, 1783.

“ MON GENERAL,

Aussitôt après la reception de votre lettre en date du 20 Mai, laquelle ne m'est parvenu que le 7, ayant été par hazard à la poste, je me suis occupé des projets de la médaille. Je vous envoie les desseins de deux faces, que j'ai faits, en grand, à fin qu'on puisse mieux juger de l'ensemble. Lors de l'exécution on la réduira à la grandeur convenable qui pour peur que l'on exige de précision dans le dessein, ne doit pas être plus petite qu'un dollar, le sujet se trouvant trop compliqué pour que les details puissent être aperçûs sous une plus petite dimension.

“ Je ne l'ai point fait ovale, ainsi que vous me le demandez, vû que cette forme est peu propre à une medaille; d'ailleurs, on pourra toujours la faire au moment de l'exécution, si on persiste absolument à vouloir porter l'ordre sous cette forme, à laquelle je crois que tout autre seroit préférable; ainsi que je crois et espere que vous en serez bien persuadé, et ferez en sorte d'en convaincre les personnes qui composent le comité relatif à cette institution, auxquelles je vous prie de communiquer les observations suivantes.

“ La médaille, ronde ou ovale, n'est considerée dans les différents états de l'Europe que comme une récompense d'artiste, d'artisan, ou

comme un signe de communauté de fabricants, ou société religieuse— en outre, l'usage abusif que l'on en fait, particulièrement en Allemagne et en Italie, d'où il arrive en France, des baladins, des musiciens, décorés de cette manière, rend nécessaire de distinguer cet ordre par une forme qui lui soit particulière, et puisse, en honorant celui qui en sera décoré, remplir le double objet de se faire respecter par son simple aspect, de ceux même qui en seront apportés d'en détailler les différentes empreintes.

“Ce n'est pas que je croye qu'une forme, où une autre changera l'opinion d'un peuple républicain accoutumé à penser, mais je dis, que dans une institution pareille, le premier but doit être de se rendre respectable à tous les peuples du monde; et que ce n'est qu'en parlant aux yeux qu'on attire l'attention du vulgaire, qu'il y a des préjugés d'habitude qui ne peuvent être détruits—qu'un homme qualifié et déjà décoré en Europe ne portera pas une médaille, ou, si flatté de recevoir une marque de distinction d'une société respectable, il la portoit, ce seroit d'une manière peu propre à faire accréditer la valeur de l'ordre. Qu'au contraire, en lui donnant une forme nouvelle en particulier, ce sera ajouter à sa valeur réelle, celle de la rendre recommandable, en engageant ceux qui en seront décorés à en faire parade de pair avec les autres ordres militaires, ce qui est le plus sûr moyen de la mettre d'abord de niveau avec eux.

“Le bald eagle qui est particulier à ce continent et qui se distingue à celui des autres climats, par sa tête et sa queue blanches, m'a paru mériter de l'attention.

“Je vous envoie deux essais que j'ai faits; je désire que l'un des deux puisse être adopté au lieu et place de la médaille. Dans l'un, je fais l'aigle supportant une étoile, à treize pointes, dans le centre de laquelle est renfermée la figure de la médaille avec les inscriptions, tant sur la face que sur le revers. On pourroit ajouter une légende dans les serres et autour du col de l'aigle, avec une inscription particulière, où bien y transfère celle du contour de la médaille. Dans l'autre, j'ai fait l'aigle simplement portant sur sa poitrine la figure de la médaille, avec une légende dans ses serres et autour du col, laquelle lui repasse par derrière le dos pour soutenir le revers. Je préférerois le dernier, en ce qu'il n'a rapport à aucun ordre et porte avec lui un caractère distinctif, et ne seroit pas fort dispendieux à faire exécuter. Le premier mené, quoique plus compliqué, ne reviendrait pas aussi cher qu'on pourroit le penser, toute fois qu'on en chargeroit des personnes capables de l'exécuter: ce qui ne peut avoir lieu non plus que relativement à la médaille qu'en l'envoyant en Europe, ce qui n'exige-

roit pas beaucoup de tems, et ne seroit pas si dispendieux, que d'en confier l'exécution à des personnes incapables.

"Une médaille est un monument qui passe à la posterité; et par conséquent il est nécessaire qu'elle soit portée au degré de perfection possible dans le siècle où elle est frappée. Or, bien frapper une médaille est une chose qui demande de l'habitude et un bon coin, or il n'y a ici ni balancier propre à cette besogne ni gens capables de faire un bon coin, je me chargerois volontiers de recommander l'exécution de la médaille, de l'aigle ou ordre, à gens capables de l'exécuter à Paris.

"Bien loin que je propose de changer la médaille ovale et un aigle sur lequel seroit empreint cette médaille, je ne prétends pas dire qu'ils ne savent pas frapper des médailles. Au contraire, voici quelle est mon idée à ce sujet.

"On pourroit faire frapper ici des médailles d'argent aux frais communs de la société, et en distribuer une à chacun de ses membres, comme un titre adapté à la patente de parchemin, sur laquelle il sera aussi à propos de graver la figure de la médaille, la forme de l'aigle ou de l'étoile, avec sa plus grande dimension, détaillant les couleurs, en soignant de s'y conformer, laissant la liberté aux chevaliers que s'en pourvoyeront à leurs dépens, de la faire de tel métal, et aussi petite que possible, sans altération d'aucun des emblèmes. Il ne me parroit pas non plus à propos que les chevaliers honoraires portassent l'ordre pareille aux chevaliers de droit. Il faudroit qu'on signifiat qu'ils portassent la médaille, ou l'étoile, ou l'aigle en sautoir, et les chevaliers à la 3me boutonniere.

"Mon Général, ce sont les remarques que je vous prie de faire traduire, et de les soumettre à l'opinion général. Je vous serois obligé de me faire savoir quelle issue cette lettre aura, et quelle sera la décision qu'on en donnera. J'ai, &c. &c., L'ENFANT.

"N. B. La tête et la queue de l'aigle seroient d'argent ou émaillées en blanc, le corps et les ailes d'or, la médaille sur sa poitrine et sur son dos, émaillée en couleur de même que la légende. On pourroit y ajouter des branches de laurier et de chêne dans les ailes, pour lors qu'on emaileroit en verd: l'étoile du médaillon seroit pointée en or, ou émaillée bleu et blanc, ceux qui voudroient faire le dépense pourroient avoir en diamant tout ce qui est blanc. Le ruban seroit moiré comme celui de tous les autres ordres."

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be transmitted, by the President, to Major L'ENFANT, for his care and ingenuity in preparing the afore-mentioned designs, and that he be acquainted that they cheerfully embrace his offer of

assistance, and request a continuance of his attention in carrying the designs into execution, for which purpose the President is desired to correspond with him.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be requested to officiate as President-General, until the first general meeting, to be held in May next.

That a Treasurer-General, and a Secretary-General be ballotted for, to officiate in like manner.

The ballots being taken, Major-General M'DOUGALL was elected Treasurer-General, and Major-General KNOX, Secretary-General, who are hereby requested to accept said appointments.

Resolved, That all the proceedings of this Convention, including the Institution of the Society, be recorded (from the original papers in his possession) by captain SHAW, who at the first meeting was requested to act as Secretary, and that the same, signed by the President's Secretary, together with the original papers, be given into the hands of Major-General KNOX, Secretary-General to the Society; and that Captain NORTH, aid-de-camp to the Baron de STEUBEN, and acting secretary to him as President, sign the said records.

The dissolution of a very considerable part of the army, since the last meeting of this Convention, having rendered the attendance of some of its members impracticable, and the necessity for some temporary arrangements, previous to the first meeting of the General Society, being so strikingly obvious, the Convention found itself constrained to make those before mentioned, which they have done with the utmost diffidence of themselves, and relying entirely on the candor of their Constituents to make allowance for the measure. The principal objects of its appointment being thus accomplished, the members of this convention think fit to dissolve the same, and it is hereby dissolved accordingly.

True copy from the records of the Society.

W. NORTH, Secretary to the President.

STATEMENT

OF

SOME OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

General Society of the Cincinnati.

THE first General Meeting of the Society, after its organization, was held in Philadelphia, in May, 1784, and proposed the following amended Institution :

“ It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe to give success to the arms of our country, and to establish the United States free and independent: Therefore, gratefully to commemorate this event; to inculcate to the latest ages the duty of laying down in peace, arms assumed for public defence, by forming an Institution which recognizes that most important principle; to continue the mutual friendships which commenced under the pressure of common danger; and to effectuate the acts of beneficence, dictated by the spirit of brotherly kindness towards those officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving them; the officers of the American Army do hereby constitute themselves into a SOCIETY OF FRIENDS: and possessing the highest veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS, denominate themselves the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

SEC. 1. The persons who constitute this Society are all the commissioned and brevet officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, who have served three years, and who left the service with reputation; all officers who were in actual service at the conclusion of the war; all the principal Staff Officers of the Continental Army; and the officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of Congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

SEC. 2. There are also admitted into this Society, the late and present Ministers of his Most Christian Majesty to the United States; all the Generals and Colonels of regiments and legions of the land forces; all the Admirals and Captains of the Navy, ranking as Colonels, who have co-operated with the armies of the United States, in their exertions for liberty; and such other persons as have been admitted by the respective State meetings.

SEC. 3. The Society shall have a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary.

SEC. 4. There shall be a meeting of the Society, at least once in three years, on the first Monday in May, at such place as the President shall appoint.

The said meeting shall consist of the aforesaid officers (whose expenses shall be equally borne by the State funds) and a representation from each State.

The business of this general meeting shall be, to regulate the distribution of surplus funds; to appoint officers for the ensuing term; and to conform the by-laws of the State meetings to the general objects of the Institution.

SEC. 5. The Society shall be divided into State meetings; each meeting shall have a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively; to be chosen by a majority of votes annually.

SEC. 6. The State meetings shall be on the Anniversary of Independence. They shall concert such measures as may

conduce to the benevolent purposes of the Society ; and the several State meetings shall, at suitable periods, make applications to their respective legislatures for grants of charters.

SEC. 7. Any member removing from one State to another, is to be considered, in all respects as belonging to the meeting of the State in which he shall actually reside.

SEC. 8. The State meeting shall judge of the qualification of its members, admonish, and (if necessary) expel any one who may conduct himself unworthily.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of each State meeting, shall register the names of the members resident in each State, and transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Society.

SEC. 10. In order to form funds for the relief of unfortunate members, their widows and orphans, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the State meeting one-month's pay.

SEC. 11. No donations shall be received, but from citizens of the United States.

SEC. 12. The funds of each State meeting shall be loaned to the State by permission of the legislature, and the interest only, annually to be applied for the purposes of the Society ; and if, in process of time, difficulties should occur in executing the intentions of the Society, the legislatures of the several States shall be requested to make such equitable dispositions as may be most correspondent with the original design of the Institution.

SEC. 13. The subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, members of this Society, may hold meetings at their pleasure, and form regulations for their police, conformably to the objects of the Institution, and to the spirit of their government.

SEC. 14. The Society shall have an order ; which shall be a bald eagle of gold, bearing on its breast the emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union of America and France.

"The principal figure, Cincinnatus; three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns. On a field, in the back ground, his wife standing at the door of their cottage: near it a plough and other implements of husbandry. Round the whole, *omnia reliquit servare rempublicam*. On the reverse, sun rising; a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port; Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed *virtutis præmium*. Below, hands joined, supporting a heart, with the motto, *esto perpetua*. Round the whole, *Societas Cincinnatorum Instituta*, A. D. 1783."

SEC. 15. A silver medal, representing the emblems, to be given to each member of the Society; together with a diploma on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the figures of the order and medal, as above mentioned.

This amended Institution was transmitted to the several State Societies, accompanied by a Circular Letter, urging an agreement on their part to the proposed alterations.

TRIENNIAL MEETING, May, 1787.

Present—Nine State Societies represented. It appears from the proceedings of this meeting that several of the State Societies of the Cincinnati, had not agreed to the alterations proposed at the General Meeting in 1784, and that those alterations cannot take effect until they have been agreed to by all the State Societies, and it appearing to be the general sense of the said Societies that some alterations in the Institution ought to be made, and that such alterations as may be necessary could not conveniently and effectually be made, but at a general meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, specially authorised to agree upon and finally establish the same, it was therefore,

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several State Societies to empower their delegates to agree upon, and

finally establish such alterations as may be necessary in the constitution of the Society."

A similar recommendatory resolution was adopted at an extra General Meeting, in May, 1788; also, at the Triennial Meeting held in May, 1790; and again at the extra General Meeting held in May, 1791—

At the Triennial Meeting in May, 1793, (seven State Societies being represented,) it was

"UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED, That the several State Societies of the Cincinnati be again strongly enjoined to send forward a full representation to the next Triennial General Meeting, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, on the first Monday in May, 1796, fully empowered to agree upon, and finally establish, all such alterations as may be thought necessary in the general Constitution of the Cincinnati—

"That it be recommended to the State Societies to resolve that any amendments or alterations in the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, which may be concurred in by the representation of seven State Societies in the next general meeting, shall be obligatory upon them, and inviolably observed by every State Society, although not therein represented; and to transmit such resolve, duly authenticated, to the Secretary-General."

Only five State Societies were represented at the Triennial Meeting in May, 1796. The delegates to this meeting addressed the following Circular Letter to the several State Societies :

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1796.

To the President of the State Society of the Cincinnati.

SIR,

The General Society of the Cincinnati, convened agreeably to the original constitution, regret the necessity by which they are compelled to address the State Societies in the language

of complaint and remonstrance ; but anxious to perpetuate the benevolent motives by which the officers of the American Army were actuated at the triumphant close of an arduous eight years' contest, they cannot forbear remarking on the supine, and, as they conceive, reprehensible conduct of the State Societies, in thus repeatedly neglecting their representations in the General Meeting.

Representatives only from the Societies of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, have met at this time ; and being incompetent to any other purposes of their appointment than the choice of officers for the ensuing three years, they are obliged, after several days unavailing attendance, to adjourn.

The inconvenience to delegates, who are sent from remote parts of the Union, and the expense incurred by these fruitless attempts to transact the business of the Society, are lost in the more important consideration that the very existence of the Society is endangered by the continued inattention of the State Societies, which inattention is by some, and not without apparent cause, construed into a designed dereliction of the Institution itself.

The objects of the Triennial Meetings of 1790 and 1793, and of the extra meetings of 1788 and 1791, have all failed, from this unaccountable apathy on the part of some of the State Societies ; and even the proposed alteration of the constitution, which was deemed of sufficient importance to have claimed the immediate and animated attention of every State Society, has shared the fate of other propositions, and remains yet undetermined.

To facilitate the discussion of this primary object, and to render the final decision thereon as certain and convenient as possible, it was proposed to the State Societies, by the General Meeting in 1793, that they should pass resolutions, to be transmitted to the Secretary-General, declaring the consent of

seven States, in General Meeting, competent to make such alterations in the original Constitution, as should be thought advantageous and necessary. It is painful to observe, that answers from five State Societies only have yet been made to this interesting communication.

The delegates to the present General Meeting actuated by the spirit of their constituents, and alarmed at the indifference which has hitherto prevailed, beg leave most earnestly to solicit the attention of such State Societies, as have heretofore neglected it, to this important object; and they recommend that every exertion be made toward completing the State representations in the next Triennial General Meeting, and to guard against the consequence of any failure therein, it is requested that the several State Societies would, in the intermediate time, transmit their resolutions, relative to the requisition of 1793, to the Secretary-General.

When the objects contemplated in this recommendation and request are considered, when it is understood that the means of improving the intercourse between State and General Meetings, a final decision on the Constitution, and even the duration of the Society, may depend on what is now to be done by the State Societies, the General Meeting cannot but be persuaded of a prompt and effectual compliance with what they here respectfully purpose, and anxiously enjoin upon their brethren of the State Societies.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Vice President.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Rhode Island.

EPHRAIM KIRBY, }
BENJAMIN TALLMADGE, } Connecticut.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, }
AARON OGDEN, } New Jersey.
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, }

THOMAS M'KEAN,	}	Pennsylvania.
STEPHEN MOYLAN,		
RICHARD PETERS,		
WILLIAM JACKSON,		
THOMAS H. M'CALLA,	}	South Carolina.
THOMAS TUDOR TUCKER,		
JAMES KENNEDY,		
JOHN MARKLAND,		

In May, 1799, only two Societies were represented at the Triennial General Meeting. The Secretary-General was, however, instructed to write to the Presidents of the several State Societies, transmitting a copy of the preceding letter, addressed to the State Societies by the delegates to the General Meeting in 1796, and "urging in the most pointed terms the necessity of a particular attention to the objects therein enjoined."

An adjourned meeting was held in Philadelphia, May 6th, 1800, at which delegates were present from the State Societies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina. The following Circular Letter addressed by the Secretary-General to the Presidents of the several Societies, was laid before the meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 24, 1799.*

SIR,

In pursuance of an instruction by the delegates who attended the last General Meeting of the Cincinnati, I do myself the honor to transmit to you a copy of the letter, which was addressed by the General Meeting of 1796, to the several State Societies, which you will be pleased to lay before your State Society at their next annual meeting.

It is intended by again submitting this interesting letter to the consideration of the State Societies, to call their attention,

in the most earnest manner, to the important objects which it enjoins.

The delegates to the General Meeting, appointed to be held in this city on the first Monday of the present month, not constituting a quorum to transact any other business than the election of officers for the ensuing three years, resolved to adjourn the General Meeting to the first Monday in May next, and to request that the several State Societies would appoint and instruct delegates to attend at the city of Philadelphia on that day.

It was supposed that every doubt of a full representation, and punctual attendance, might be obviated by suggesting to the State Societies the expediency of appointing such of their members as would be attendant on the Federal Government, delegates to the General Meeting of the Cincinnati, which is to be held in this city on the first Monday in May next.

Permit me to solicit your particular attention to this communication; and to assure you of the respectful attachment, with which

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

WILLIAM JACKSON,

Secretary-General of the Cincinnati.

On motion, General BLOOMFIELD, Dr. HITCHCOCK, and General HUNTINGTON were appointed a Committee to examine the records of the Society, and report to this meeting the state of the Institution.

On the second day of this meeting, (May 7, 1800,) General BLOOMFIELD from the above committee made report as follows :

The Committee appointed to examine the records of the Society, and to report to this meeting the state of the Institution, as relative to the alteration of the Constitution, which

was proposed by the General Meeting held in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1784, beg leave to report,

That on inspecting the documents in the possession of the Secretary-General they do not find that any additional communications have been made from the several State Societies, since the Circular Letter from the General Meeting of 1796, on the subject of the proposed alteration above referred to.

From the silence which the State Societies have observed, after the pressing Circular Letters of the General Meeting, your Committee are led to conclude, that they do not accede to the proposed reform ; and your Committee conceive therefrom that they are authorised to report to the General Meeting—

That the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati remains as it was originally proposed and adopted by the officers of the American Army, at their Cantonments on the banks of the Hudson River, in 1783.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,	}	Committee.
ENOS HITCHCOCK,		
EBEN. HUNTINGTON,		

May 7th, 1800.

Which report, on motion of General SMITH, seconded by Colonel LAWRENCE, was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Major PINCKNEY, seconded by General HOWARD,

That a majority of the State Societies, which shall convene in General Meeting, is competent to recommend alterations in the Constitution, which alterations being afterwards assented to by seven State Societies, shall be binding on all the State Societies : Provided, the consent to such alterations be reported by the Societies agreeing to the same, to the next General Meeting.

The ayes and noes on the foregoing resolutions being taken by State Societies, are as follows :

Massachusetts,	No.
Rhode Island,	No.
Connecticut,	No.
New York,	No.
New Jersey,	No.
Pennsylvania,	No.
Maryland,	Divided.
South Carolina,	Divided.

So it passed in the negative.

This meeting, being the first held after the death of General WASHINGTON, ordered the following testimonial of respect to his memory to be entered upon their records :

“ Under the most profound impression of veneration and affection, the Society of the Cincinnati, at a General Meeting, are called upon to express the mournful tribute of their sorrow, at that awful dispensation of Providence, which has recently removed from their councils, their much revered and lamented President-General.

“ The arduous, though successful struggle which terminated in establishing the liberties of our country, and in which they fought under his banners, and shared with him the dangers and toils of the field, attached him to this Society, by ties of the most intimate and endearing nature. His valor and prudence seemed to control the events of War, led the American Armies to victory, and achieved the independence of their country. Whilst mingling their tears with those of their fellow citizens, they are naturally impelled to pour out the effusions of a deeper regret, for the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

“ But it is not only in their relationship to this illustrious character, as soldiers, that the Society of the Cincinnati have cause to deplore his loss.

“ When the storm of War had ceased to rage, and the blessings of Peace had been restored, their country was suffering under the weakness of a confederation, which threatened the existence of that Union, which their joint efforts in arms had so essentially contributed to establish.

“ With his auspicious co-operation, a Constitution was formed, calculated, by its wisdom and energy, to redeem us from that prostrate state to which we had been reduced, and to restore that reputation which our country had lost, from the imbecility of the old system. The administration of the government was committed to his care, and his country will ever hold in grateful remembrance the inflexible virtue and fortitude with which he conducted its affairs, and saved it from the effects of domestic faction and foreign intrigue.

“ After a second retirement from the active scenes of public life, in which his merits as a Statesman rivalled his fame as a Soldier, his country, at the approach of danger, again required his services. The crisis was important, and the situation delicate ; a nation which had mingled its blood with ours, in the defence of our liberties, had now assumed a hostile appearance ; a war from this unexpected quarter threatened the peace of our country.

“ WASHINGTON, who never hesitated when urged by a sense of duty, obeyed the call of the Government. He again abandoned his beloved retirement, hazarded a reputation, consummate in every point of view, and assumed the command of the Armies. His military companions, who had frequently witnessed the magnanimity of his conduct in seasons of adversity, as well as of triumph, felt the full force of their country's appeal to arms, whilst WASHINGTON was their leader.

“ In this momentous crisis of our affairs, by the inscrutable decrees of Heaven, he was snatched from America and the world.

“ Under this pressure of calamity, which more peculiarly operates upon the sensibilities of this Society, their only consolation is derived from the animating reflection, that although he is summoned to the enjoyment of the happy destinies of a future state, the bright example of his virtues and talents will still survive, and the inheritance of his name prove a future incentive to heroes and legislators, who will strive to emulate his fame, and merit the glory he has acquired.”

At the Triennial Meeting held in May, 1829, “ a question having arisen, whether, in case of the death of a member having no male issue, except a grandson, the issue of a daughter, such grandson shall be preferred to male collaterals, the Society conceived the true construction of the Constitution to be, that the grandson shall be preferred, he being in the direct line of descent.”

November 29, 1848.—At a General Meeting held in Philadelphia, the Secretary-General, in conformity with the resolution of a previous meeting requesting him to “ collect from the minutes and proceedings of the Society, the different rules and regulations that have been from time to time adopted in regard to the election and tenure of members and officers,” presented the following Report, which was adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of members of the State Societies:

“ The Secretary-General reports :

“ That he has carefully examined all the minutes and proceedings of the Society in his possession, and respectfully submits the following as the result :

“ The Constitution, accepted by the Society in 1783, provides that the members shall consist of the officers of the American Army, as well those who have resigned with honor, after three years’ service in the capacity of officers,

or who have been deranged by the resolutions of Congress, upon the several reforms of the Army, as those who shall have continued to the end of the war. Those officers who are foreigners, not resident in any of the States, to have their names enrolled by the Secretary-General. And declares the Society shall endure as long as they endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

“ This last provision is extended in like manner to the descendants of such officers as had died in the service.

“ The admission of honorary members *for their own lives only*, is also provided for by the Constitution ; but they are not to exceed in number, in each State, a ratio of one to four of the officers or their descendants.

“ The same instrument directs, that ‘ in the General Meeting, the President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer General, shall be chosen to serve until next meeting.’

“ At the first General Meeting of the Society, held on the 4th of May, 1784, and continued by adjournment until the 18th of said month, it was unanimously resolved, “ that the manner of voting be by the representation of each State Society.” Subsequently, at said meeting, material alterations in the Constitution were agreed to, affecting (*inter alia*) the election and tenure of members and officers. These alterations, however, never received the sanction of the State Societies, as appears by the unanimous adoption, in General Meeting, in May, A. D. 1800, of the following report of a committee appointed to examine the records of the Society, and report to said meeting the state of the Institution, viz :

“ That the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati remains as it was originally proposed and adopted by the offi-

cers of the American Army, at their Cantonments on the banks of the Hudson, in 1783."

" Since the re-acknowledgment of the original Institution, the Secretary-General finds nothing touching the election or tenure of members, except the following, extracted from the minutes of a General Meeting, held on the 4th of May, 1829, viz :

" A question having arisen, whether in case of the death of a member having no male issue except a grandson, the issue of a daughter, such grandchild shall be preferred to collaterals. The Society conceives the true construction of the Constitution to be, that the grandchild shall be preferred, he being in the direct line of descent."

" And in relation to the officers of the Society, he finds that since the substitution of special for stated Triennial Meetings, the officers have been chosen for three years, and thenceforward until a new election takes place.

A. W. JOHNSTON, Secretary-General."

At the same meeting the following resolutions were offered, viz :

1st. That a Committee be appointed to inquire and report to this Society, if it be not expedient and proper to suspend, alter, or abrogate the limitation with regard to the admission of members.

2d. To inquire and report what alteration in the By-Laws are necessary and proper on the subject of the admission of members.

The resolutions were referred to a committee consisting of Mr. DAVEIS, Col. SCOTT, and Governor FISH.

This committee presented the following Report in writing to the General Meeting, held in New York, in May, 1851, accompanied by an ordinance relative to the succession and admission of members.

"The Committee appointed at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, held in Philadelphia in November, 1848, to which were referred the following resolutions, viz :

1. That a Committee be appointed to inquire and report to this Society if it be not expedient and proper to suspend, alter, or abrogate the limitation with regard to the admission of members.

2. To inquire and report what alteration in the By-Laws are necessary and proper on the subject of the admission of members.

And also, a communication from General H. A. S. DEARBORN, which was read to that meeting, and entered upon the minutes, respectfully report—

"That they have approached the important and delicate subject committed to them with careful and anxious solicitude, and have endeavored to give to it the most attentive consideration.

"For this purpose they have deemed it proper in the first place to look back to the original foundation of the Institution as established by the officers of the American Army at the Cantonment on the Hudson River, in May, 1783, on the eve of the disbandment of that Army. Next to consider the interpretation given to that Institution by those who have preceded us, and more especially by those who were actors in the scenes which created those ties of friendship and affection which the Institution was designed to transmit and to perpetuate ; and then to look to the present usage, and to the condition of the Society and the several branches, in order to see how far such usage and condition may be in unison with the fundamental principles of the Institution, and with the intentions of its founders, and whether any alterations are now required.

“ As this Society is at present constituted, the extent of its powers to make any radical change in its principles of organization is questionable.

“ The original Institution breathes in every line a spirit of patriotism and of devotion to country, and of the most ardent love and affection among its members ; but it is evident that it was framed by men who were more familiar with the camp, than with the precision and formalities usual in preparing legal documents. It looked to general results, well understood by those who were parties to its formation, but not expressed with the precision which leaves no room for doubt in the minds of those who are to obtain their knowledge of its intentions only from its perusal.

“ In May, 1783, ‘ the officers of the American Army did, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into *one* Society of Friends, to *endure* as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.’

“ This Society, (being ‘ *one*’) was ‘ *for the sake of frequent communications*’ to ‘ be divided into State Societies, and those again into such districts as shall be directed by the State Society.’ It is not known whether any of the State Societies, except that of New York, was ever divided into District Societies. Such sub-division was made in New York, although it has long since ceased.

“ The Institution makes no provision for any alteration or amendment ; nor does it define any power as belonging to the General Society over the State Societies, and it does not seem to have contemplated the possibility of any conflict between them ; neither will this Committee entertain any such possibility. And they recommend, therefore, that the views which they may embody in this Report, and in an Ordinance which they submit herewith, if adopted by the General So-

ciety, be transmitted to the several State Societies for their approval; and that the same be not considered as binding upon either the General Society, or any of the State Societies, until approved, ratified, and adopted by the State Societies yet remaining extant. The necessity and importance of this course, is apparent from the fact that some of the State Societies are incorporated, and thus have an existence independent of the original Institution. The Committee hope and believe that none of the provisions which are embodied in the Ordinance reported herewith, will be found to be at all inconsistent with the chartered powers and objects of such of the Societies as have obtained acts of incorporation; and that they will tend to a harmonious practical conformity to the principles of the Institution as they have been understood and handed down to us.

“The best answer to be given to the inquiry proposed to the Committee, is not by any innovation, but by the just interpretation of those principles that prevailed during the lifetime of the founders. They laid down certain great principles, which we hold sacred and inviolable; our feelings, our judgment, and our duty concur in inhibiting the suggestion of change in them.

“The Society of the Cincinnati was not limited to the lives of its founders, or to those of their immediate families. It was established as a Society of Friends, to endure as long as any of their eldest male posterity, and on failure thereof, the collateral branches who might be judged worthy of becoming its members.

“Although these terms did not, by their own force, provide any distinct and positive limitation, relating as they did more precisely to the *duration* of the Society, they certainly contemplated the principle of hereditary succession, in the lineage of the first founder; providing against an extinction of the Society on the failure of the eldest male branch of his pos-

terity, by embracing under the description of 'collaterals,' all his other male descendants, not confined to any specific line, (male or female,) of derivation.

"The original design or idea, seems to have been of an Institution bearing resemblance to a Military Order, based upon the hereditary principle, observing primarily, but not exclusively, the right of primogeniture.

"To relieve it from the objection to which this distinction was obnoxious, at the first General Meeting which was held after its establishment, in the city of Philadelphia, in 1784, the Institution was proposed to be remodelled by omitting, among other things, any provision, in terms, upon the subject in question; leaving it to the prudence of after times to determine the best method of its continuance, in order to carry out its true principles, resting as it did upon the two great pillars of Friendship and Charity—upon their most permanent foundation.

"These were the sentiments of WASHINGTON, announced and enjoined in an earnest circular communication subscribed by him, and addressed to the different State Societies.

"History has given her testimony that this recommendation was complied with, notwithstanding the dissent of one or two of the State Societies. But the fact, though stated by MARSHALL, and repeated by GUIZOT, was not quite so. The principle of hereditary succession was too vital to the Institution to be surrendered to temporary prejudice, or passing excitement; and experience has shown how unnecessary would have been the sacrifice, and how much it would have exceeded the occasion.

"The assent of the requisite number of the State Societies not having been obtained, the Institution remained unaltered, and it was accordingly declared, at the meeting of the General Society in 1800, that the Institution continued to rest on its original foundation.

"It is to be observed, that the proposed alteration of 1784, did not absolutely abolish the principle of hereditary succession. It was merely silent on the subject. The strong opinion of the General Society could not fail to have its weight; and, notwithstanding the repugnance felt to the relinquishment of this principle, the State Societies most averse to it, manifested no reluctance to consent to its reasonable modifications, so as to remove any just ground of exceptions against the Institution on that score, and to propitiate the confidence of the country in its favor, by renouncing the privilege of primogeniture—so far as that was understood to be provided by it—without intending any further deviation from the principles of hereditary succession.

"On this ground the General and State Societies may be understood to meet. As the dissenting State Societies were not unwilling to adopt the recommendation of the General Society, as it was understood, (with this modification,) as a construction of the original Institution; so, on the other hand, it might be well inferred, that the General Society would consent to preserve the hereditary principle of succession, insisted upon, with this qualification; and thus the Institution might be considered as standing upon its proper original ground.

"At a meeting of the State Society of New York, the proceedings of the General Meeting of 1784, were referred to a Committee, which reported adversely to the alterations recommended to be made in the original Constitution of the Society.

"In the Report presented by Col. HAMILTON in relation to this point, it is stated that the 'provision intended to be made, appears to be made in terms not sufficiently explicit; and as far as it may intend an hereditary succession by right of *primogeniture* is liable to this objection, that it refers to

birth what ought to belong to merit only ; a principle inconsistent with the genius of the Society, founded on Friendship and Patriotism.'

"The State Society of Massachusetts, which first accorded, and then revoked its consent to the proposition, as early as 1787, proposed to supply the places of deceased members by election among the eldest male heirs, *generally*.

"That of New Hampshire, the same year, proposed the liberal manner of choosing among the descendants of a deceased member, by nomination of such of his sons, *as would be most likely to fill the place of the ancestor with credit*.

"Passing over other Societies, of whose doings the Committee are not so well informed, the State Society of South Carolina went farther, and proposed that all sons of an original member, and all his descendants, whether through the male or female line, who should be considered worthy, should be capable of becoming members. It was at first the usage in that Society, to admit the eldest male descendant to become a full member, and allow any of his brothers to be balloted for, and become honorary members. That distinction was afterwards done away, and all descendants in the same degree were placed upon a par.

"At a meeting of the Massachusetts Society, convoked upon the death of WASHINGTON, in January, 1800, it was recommended that, instead of the hereditary succession provided by the original Institution, vacancies should be supplied by *the election* of members by ballot—in which the eldest male heir of a deceased officer should be the first candidate—and a majority of three-fourths be requisite to admission. In case of failure, the next eldest male heir to become the next candidate, and so on until a choice should be effected.

"The Committee may here advert to the original distinction marked between the 'eldest male posterity,' and the 'col-

lateral branches'; that is, in terms, between the *eldest* and *collateral* male branches. It is obvious, as used in this connection, that the word 'collateral' meant *collateral* to 'eldest male;' in other words, the term denoted the younger branches of the male posterity; and it did not intend to embrace, except, perhaps, remotely, brothers or nephews of original members.

"But by the usage in several Societies, adapting the term 'collateral' in its more broad and comprehensive signification—not confined to the qualified use of it in its immediate natural connexion—it has been extended to embrace the whole stock of descent derived from the ancestor of the original member. This construction has prevailed from an early period (the Committee are informed) in the State Societies of Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The admission of nephews has been extended in Massachusetts, and New-York, to one claiming through a sister of an original member. To this interpretation we are indebted for some of our most valued and distinguished members.

"The only State Society in which it is understood that this more extensive construction in favor of more distant collaterals has not been adopted, is that of South Carolina.

"The Constitution of that Society admits all lineal descendants of an original member alike, whether through sons or daughters, without distinction, as already mentioned, and lets in the younger branches equally with the eldest. This Society recognized no other kind of collaterals than those originally intended. Rejecting the sense in which the term was originally employed, as done in South Carolina, places all the descendants of the progenitor upon the same footing.

"It is sufficiently evident that the State Societies—though some have adhered to the original limitation—have felt themselves at liberty to exercise some latitude in respect to the admission of members, so long as they did not depart from the

course of hereditary succession. It has been shown that the Society of South Carolina, which first admitted the claim through the female line, has not only discarded all distinction between brothers, but has allowed the admission of several brothers at the same time. It is also understood that the Maryland Society allows the admission of different generations, as father and son—(and perhaps grandson)—together. The Committee are not acquainted with any other usage of this extent.

“In this connection the Committee would refer to the action of the General Meeting, held in Philadelphia, in May, 1829; when, “a question having arisen, whether, in case of the death of a member having no male issue except a grandson, the issue of a daughter, such grandson shall be preferred to male collaterals; the Society conceived the true construction of the Constitution to be, that the grandson shall be preferred, he being in the direct line of descent.”

“Doing away with the apparent distinction drawn between eldest and collateral in the lineal descent, and opening the succession equally to all in the direct line of descent of the first founder, allows room for choice on the ground of merit, and leaves the question solely, *who shall fill the place with most advantage?* Proper distinction is still to be maintained between those in direct line and other more remote collaterals—in favor of the former, so long as any of the former are found worthy. And there will be no danger that the preference given to the eldest will not prevail, as long as those proper feelings of mankind which point to the eldest son as the natural successor of the father in the seat of honor, while there is no other more worthy to enjoy it, shall continue. That a due regard will always be paid to the predilections of the founders of the Institution, we may safely trust to the sentiments of filial piety and reverence in their descendants. The prescriptive preference of the eldest son has been religiously observed by most of the

State Societies. That the fundamental principle has been faithfully preserved, and that the Institution stands on its hereditary ground, the best attestation is, that while the original members are almost gone, their places are chiefly filled by their eldest lineal descendants.

“It cannot be denied that whatever liberty has been allowed derives a sanction from the character which several of the State Societies have acquired by acts of incorporation, giving them the right of establishing their own rules of admission and succession ; and that this step was taken by the recommendation of the General Society, with a particular view to those points. By these acts those Societies are placed, in that respect, on a common footing with other eleemosynary corporations. These acts, which incorporate the original members and their associates, and contemplate a perpetual succession, also recognize the historical origin of the Institution, and the character of the founders, as officers of the American Army at the close of the Revolution ; and provide for the disposition of its funds according to the will and intention of the original donors.

“It is in vain, in the present diversity of practice, to exact a uniform rule, or extract from the variety more than a general principle ; or to insist upon any ground but one that shall embody the spirit, and embrace the objects of the original Institution in its comprehensive scope, limiting the succession to the blood of the Revolution.

“The Committee is, therefore, brought to the conclusion, that the Institution remains on the original foundation of 1783, subject, however, to some modification of the strict technical construction of the terms therein used with regard to the hereditary succession, congenial to the spirit of our civil institutions, and in accordance with the sense of the General Society, and of the State Societies, as expressed in reference to the proposed amendment of 1784 ; that the right of succes-

sion is not absolute even in the eldest son, but is subject to the right of the Society to judge, whether he be 'worthy of becoming its supporter and member.' That this right of the Society to judge of the merit of the applicant, applies equally to the eldest son, and to the 'collateral branches,' descending from the original members; and thus, that the right of succession by title of primogeniture, is wholly subordinate to the claim of worth and merit on the part of the applicant.

"The Committee believe this to have been the final intention of the framers of the Institution, and also to be a fair construction of the language of that Instrument. At all events, the silent action and the usage of the Society, in all its branches, for considerably more than half a century, has given a construction to this principle which cannot well now be questioned,

"In the Ordinance submitted herewith, expression is distinctly given to this construction.

"It remains for the Committee to consider that branch of the subject referred to them, which is suggested by the letter of the President-General read at the last meeting, and to endeavor to propose a practical remedy in conformity with the views above expressed.

"The diminished number of the members upon the Rolls of the remaining State Societies, and the fact that seven out of the original thirteen State Societies, have long since ceased to exist, furnish a too painful justification of the apprehension suggested by the communication referred to the Committee. But this must not be. This Society was founded by our patriotic and gallant fathers. When the tempest raged and the storm of war, in all its violence and all its fury, beat upon the land, they were the brave and successful defenders of their country. They established this Institution—their exalted liberality devised and furnished an elevating and digni-

fied charity, more than twice-blessed—they impressed upon it their own motto and injunction, '*esto perpetua*,' and they have bequeathed it to us—a trust, sacred and honorable. We cherish an honest pride in its integrity; and as we exult in the memories of our fathers, and in their virtues, we must not disappoint their hopes. The Society of the Cincinnati must be preserved. But the difficulty presents itself, how shall our numbers be enlarged?

“The Committee believe that they express the feeling of every member of the Society, when they declare their entire unwillingness to extend the right of membership in any succession, whether lineal or collateral, beyond the descendants or other representatives of the officers of the American Army during the War of the Revolution.

“From them, it is hoped and believed, that the Society may be recruited to its original strength and vigor.

“The Committee has neither been willing, nor felt itself at liberty to suggest any rule which should conflict with the great principles which were laid down in the establishment of the Institution. These they regard as sacred, inviolable.

“The sources whence increased numbers are hoped for under the plan recommended by the Committee, and embraced in the Ordinance reported herewith, are two-fold. 1. The descendants of officers of the American Army of the Revolution, who did not themselves become members of the Society. 2. The admission of all the adult male descendants of the original members of the Society, instead of confining the representation to a single descendant.

“It was ordained by the founders of the Society that all the officers of the American Army who had resigned with honor after three years' service in the capacity of officers, or who had been deranged by the resolutions of Congress, upon the several reforms of the army, or who continued to the end of the war, had a right to become parties to the Institution; provided the right should be asserted, and certain terms com-

plied with within a specified time. The Committee take it for granted, that the first resolution submitted to their consideration, has direct reference to that proviso, and the limitation therein contained.

“ There were doubtless good reasons, at the time, for the enactment of this limitation. But when we consider the composition of that army, the privations which it had endured, the want of means of its members, the uncertainty of their pay, the depreciation of the currency in which that pay was received, and the strong and pressing calls for aid and support of the families of those who had devoted all to the cause they had espoused, we find abundant reasons why many did not avail of the privilege to become parties to the Institution, without attributing to any a want of interest in the Institution, or the objects which it contemplated.

“ The abrogation of this limitation, does not conflict with any principle embraced in the organization of the Society, and is as entirely within the competence of the Cincinnati of the present day, as its enactment was within that of their predecessors in 1783. The question is one of expediency, with many claims of justice, and more of friendship and of sympathy, answering in the affirmative.

“ The Committee would here refer to the practice of at least one of the State Societies. The New York Society, in many instances, and for many years, continued to admit as members, officers otherwise entitled, but who had not availed themselves of the privilege within the limited time. They judged of the sufficiency of the reason for not having joined within the prescribed time ; but considered themselves at liberty to remit the prohibition arising from the non-claim of the party within the limit of time.

“ The Committee report a canon, virtually renewing the disability created by the original limitation, leaving the subject within the discretion of that State Society to which application shall be made by the descendants of any of the officers,

contemplated in the original articles, but who failed to avail themselves of the privilege within the time thereby limited.

“The original Institution does not restrict the representation of the officer of the army who became a member of the Society, to a *single* descendant of such officer. The Society is ‘to endure as long as they shall endure, or *any* of their eldest male posterity, &c.—who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.’ This language, it may be argued, admits of more than one of such posterity being admitted; and it has been shown, that the practice in at least one State Society, has been to admit several representatives of the original stock, at the same time; and this practice is entirely in accordance with the spirit of that design of the founders of the Institution, which sought to ‘perpetuate as well the remembrance of a vast event, as the friendships formed under the pressure of common danger,’ and ‘particularly to extend acts of beneficence towards those officers and their *families*, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.’

“It will be observed, that the Ordinance reported herewith, proposes to recognize, in terms, the right of any State Society to admit all the adult male descendants of any officer of the American Army of the Revolution, who was, or who was entitled to have become a member of the Society, but not the absolute right of such descendants to claim admission without regard to the judgment of the Society.

“With these observations, the Committee submit the result of their deliberations, in the form of an Ordinance, for the consideration of the General Society.

“Should this Ordinance, in whole or in part, meet the approbation of the General Society, or be susceptible of amendment, so as to secure such approbation, it will, in the opinion of the Committee, be necessary that it be transmitted in the form eventually approved, to the several State Societies for

their approval and ratification, and if approved and adopted by them, the Committee recommend that it be considered and declared a rule for future action in the admission of members to the Society of the Cincinnati.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES S. DAVEIS,

J. W. SCOTT,

New York, May 7, 1851.

HAMILTON FISH.

The Ordinance reported by the Committee was adopted by the General Meeting in the form following, and its adoption recommended to the State Societies:

AN ORDINANCE

RELATIVE TO THE SUCCESSION AND ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Be it ordained by the Society of the Cincinnati,

I. That lineal succession to membership shall be according to the rules of inheritance at the common law, except only as in these canons it is otherwise provided: and provided that none but males shall at any time be admitted to membership.

II. In lineal succession the officer of the Army of the Revolution who is or was a member, or who had a right to become a member, shall in all cases be deemed and taken as the propositus from whom succession shall be derived.

III. No person under the age of twenty-one years shall be admitted a member; but the right of membership in lineal succession having been established, the use of that right shall remain in abeyance until the applicant shall attain the full age of twenty-one years.

IV. Hereafter all male descendants of officers of the Revolutionary Army may be admitted to membership by any of the State Societies; but such admission shall be upon terms, that is to say: each and every of the male descendants of the said officers so to be admitted, except such as shall or may be entitled in lineal succession from his father, or other progenitor, shall pay into the Treasury of the State Society into which he shall be admitted, the sum of sixty dollars.

V. The General Society of the Cincinnati shall have power and authority to admit honorary members at their discretion.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of each of the State Societies to transmit, annually, between the fourth day of July and the first day of October, to the Secretary-General, a certified list of all the officers and members of the State Society to which he shall belong.

VII. Each and every of the State Societies shall pay into the Treasury of the General Society the sum of ten dollars, for the account of the admission of every member who shall be admitted under or by virtue of the fourth canon, before mentioned.

VIII. In case of an application for admission as a member, by right of descent in the lineal succession, as recognised in the first of these canons, the State Society to which such application be presented, shall be of opinion that from any cause the applicant is unworthy to be admitted, they may decline to admit such applicant, and hold the right of succession in abeyance.

At the same meeting, the General Society adopted the following ordinance, regulating the mode of voting at its meetings:

“Be it ordained by the General Society of the Cincinnati, that all elections of the officers of this Society shall be by ballot, and that in such elections each representation present from a State Society shall be entitled to cast five votes; and each of the officers of the General Society who shall be present, shall be entitled to cast one vote; and the majority of all the votes thus cast shall be necessary to an election.

“And be it further ordained, that in the decision of all resolutions and questions submitted to the action of the General Society, the vote shall (upon the request of any delegate from a State Society, or of any officer present) be taken in the following manner, viz.: each representation present from a State Society shall be entitled to cast five votes; and each of the officers of the General Society, who shall be present, shall be entitled to cast one vote; and a majority of all the votes thus cast, shall be necessary for an affirmative decision. And upon any question thus brought to a vote, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the minutes, at the desire of any three members present, whether delegates or officers.”

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

N. B. The following List does not include the names of Officers chosen at elections between the years 1790 and 1800, nor between the years 1800 and 1825, excepting the years 1805 and 1811.

DATE OF ELECTION.	PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1783....	GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	.....	HENRY KNOX.
1784....	GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	HORATIO GATES.....	HENRY KNOX.
1787....	GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	THOMAS MIFFLIN.....	HENRY KNOX.
1790....	GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	THOMAS MIFFLIN.....	HENRY KNOX.
1800....	ALEXANDER HAMILTON.....	CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.....	WILLIAM JACKSON.
1805....	CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.....	HENRY KNOX.....	WILLIAM JACKSON.
1811....	CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.....	J BROOKS.....	WILLIAM JACKSON.
1825....	THOMAS PINCKNEY.....	AARON OGDEN.....	WILLIAM JACKSON.
1829....	AARON OGDEN.....	MORGAN LEWIS.....	WILLIAM JACKSON.
1832....	AARON OGDEN.....	MORGAN LEWIS.....	ALEXANDER W. JOHNSTON.
1835....	AARON OGDEN.....	MORGAN LEWIS.....	ALEXANDER W. JOHNSTON.
1838....	AARON OGDEN.....	MORGAN LEWIS.....	ALEXANDER W. JOHNSTON.
1839....	MORGAN LEWIS.....	WILLIAM SHUTE.....	ALEXANDER W. JOHNSTON.
1844....	WILLIAM POPHAM.....	HORACE BINNEY.....	ALEXANDER W. JOHNSTON.

1848....	HENRY A. S. DEARBORN.....	HAMILTON FISH.....	ALEXANDER W. JOHNSTON.
1851....	HENRY A. S. DEARBORN.....	HAMILTON FISH.....	ALEXANDER W. JOHNSTON.
1783....	ALEXANDER McDUGALL.....	ASSISTANT SECRETARY.	ASSISTANT TREASURER.
1784.....		OTHO H. WILLIAMS.....	
1787.....		GEORGE TURNER.....	
1790.....		WILLIAM McPHERSON.....	
1800....	WILLIAM McPHERSON.....	NATHAN DORSEY.....	
1805....	WILLIAM McPHERSON.....		
1811....	WILLIAM McPHERSON.....		
1825....	ALLAN McLEAN.....		JOHN MARKLAND.
1829....	ALLAN McLEAN.....	THOMAS McEWEN.....	JOHN MARKLAND.
1832....	JOHN MARKLAND.....	THOMAS McEWEN.....	JOSEPH W. SCOTT.
1835....	JOHN MARKLAND.....	THOMAS McEWEN.....	JOSEPH W. SCOTT.
1838....	JOSEPH W. SCOTT.....	THOMAS McEWEN.....	WILLIAM JACKSON.
1839....	JOSEPH W. SCOTT.....	THOMAS McEWEN.....	WILLIAM JACKSON.
1844....	JOSEPH W. SCOTT.....	THOMAS McEWEN.....	WILLIAM JACKSON.
1848....	JOSEPH W. SCOTT.....	THOMAS McEWEN.....	WILLIAM JACKSON.
1851....	JOSEPH W. SCOTT.....	THOMAS McEWEN.....	JOHN H. MARKLAND.

INCIDENTS

IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.

The first meeting of the members of the New-York Society was "of the officers of the two New-York regiments of infantry, who are members of the Society of the Cincinnati," and was held at the cantonment, near New Windsor, (on the banks of the Hudson River,) in June, 1783, when it was resolved, that "as the officers of the New-York line are on the point of separating, and will not have an opportunity of meeting for the election of officers of the State Society of Cincinnati, Lieut. Col. Walker be directed to collect the ballots of the members present, and to request the officers of the Artillery to send him their ballots as soon as possible; and that when the whole are collected, he do call in the assistance of any two officers who may be present, to count the said ballots, and declare the election." In pursuance of this resolution, on 5th of July, 1783, Lieut. Col. B. Walker, Capt. J. Smith and Capt. Caleb Brewster certified the election of the first officers of the State Society.

1784, February 3.—A Committee was appointed to prepare a set of By-laws: this Committee reported on the 9th of February, and on that day the By-laws were adopted. Many of these By-laws have since been repealed, and the whole have become practically annulled, by the long usage of the Society. One of them divided the Society into two districts, Northern and Southern, to hold their meetings at Albany and New York,

respectively. This division does not appear to have been long recognised. In February, 1791, a written report, presented to the Society, refers to this By-Law as a dead letter.

1784, July 6.—The General Meeting held in May, 1784, having proposed alterations to the Institution, their Circular Letter to the State Societies, with the proposed amendments, was presented to the New-York Society on 6th July, 1784; but the Society declined at that time to take action upon the subject. It was subsequently referred to a Committee, from which, on 6th July, 1786, Col. HAMILTON presented the following report, which was agreed to by the Society:

“The Committee to whom were referred the proceedings of the Society of the Cincinnati, at their last General Meeting, beg leave to report: that they have attentively considered the alterations proposed at that meeting to be made in the original Constitution of the Society; and though they highly approve the motives which dictated those alterations, they are of opinion it would be inexpedient to adopt them, and this chiefly on the two following accounts:

“1st. Because the Institution, as proposed to be altered, would contain in itself no certain provision for the continuance of the Society beyond the heirs of the present members; this point (being left to the regulation of charters which may never be obtained, and which, in the opinion of this Committee, so far as affects this object,) ought never to be granted, since the dangers apprehended from the Institution could then only cease to be imaginary, when it should secure the sanction of a legal establishment. The utmost the Society ought to wish or ask from the several legislatures, is to enable it to appoint trustees to hold its property, for the charitable purposes to which it is destined.

“2d. Because, by a fundamental article, it obliges the Society of each State to lend its funds to the State, a provision which would be improper for two reasons: one, that in case the

Society might be able to dispose of its funds to much greater advantage—the other, that the State might not always choose to borrow from the Society.

“That while the Committee entertain this opinion with respect to the proposed alterations, they are at the same time equally of opinion, that some alterations in the original constitution will be proper, as well in deference to the sense of many of our fellow citizens, as in conformity to the true spirit of the Institution itself.

“The alterations they have in view respect, principally, the duration or succession of the Society, and the distinction between Honorary and Regular Members. As to the first, the provision intended to be made appears to them to be expressed in terms not sufficiently explicit, and as far as it may intend an hereditary succession, by right of primogeniture, is liable to this objection—that it refers to birth what ought to belong to merit only, a principle inconsistent with the genius of a Society founded on friendship and patriotism. As to the second, the distinction holds up an odious difference between men who have served their country in one way and those who have served it in another—a difference ill-founded in itself, and improper in a Society where the character of Patriot ought to be an equal title to all its members.

“The Committee, however, decline proposing any specific substitute for the parts of the original Constitution which appear to them exceptionable, as they are of opinion, any alterations necessary to be made, can only be digested in a General Meeting of the Society, specially authorised to agree upon and finally establish those alterations. With a view to this, they beg leave to recommend that a Circular Letter be written from the Society to the different State Societies, suggesting the expediency of instructing and empowering their delegates at the next General Meeting, to concur in such alterations as may appear to that meeting proper, after a full com-

munication of what shall be found to be the sense of the several societies.

RD. MORRIS,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
D. BROOKS,
E. DUNSCOMB,
ROB. TROUP."

On the 27th of March, 1787, the Society authorised the delegates from this Society to the General Meeting, "on the part of this Society, to agree upon and finally establish all such alterations in the original Constitution, as shall appear to a majority of the General Society expedient and proper; and that they endeavor to carry into effect the sense of this Society, as expressed in the report of the Committee of the 6th July, 1786, approved by the Society."

On the 5th of July, 1787, Col. HAMILTON, one of the delegates to the General Meeting, reported that he had attended the General Meeting—that the delegations of some of the State Societies had not powers similar to those given by this Society, and therefore it was not practicable to proceed in the alterations to the Constitution agreeably to his instructions—that an additional motive for suspending the consideration of those alterations, was, lest any change should be an obstacle to the acceptance of the office of President-General by the late Commander-in-Chief, which appeared to the meeting to be a matter of great importance to the Institution. For these reasons, principally, the discussion of the proposed alterations was deferred.

On the 20th of March, 1788, the delegates to the General Meeting were directed, "in any alterations which may be proposed in the present Constitution, to govern themselves by the report of the Committee on the proceedings of the General Society, convened at Philadelphia in 1784, as con-

firmed by the Society on the 6th of July, 1786." On the 8th of July, 1790, the proceedings of the then late General Meeting were read and referred to a Committee, but no report appears from the Committee, and no further definite action appears to have been had by the Society upon the proposed alterations.

At the meeting on the 4th of July, 1799, a letter dated 23d of May, 1799, from the South Carolina Society, was read, containing the following extracts from their proceedings, to which, the delegates from this Society to the General Meeting, were "requested to pay due attention."

Extract from the Journals of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI of the State of South Carolina.

"March 4, 1799.—The Committee who were appointed at the last meeting to digest the report of the Committee for perpetuating the Society, as agreed the 25th ult., reported the same, which was read, adopted, and is as follows :

REPORT,

"That it be recommended as a line of conduct for this Society in future to observe, should the General Society not think proper to adopt a system for perpetuating the same.

"1. That all the sons of original members, and all the male descendants of any original members, whether such descent be derived through a male or female branch, or of such officers, as having served with reputation, died during the last war, or having been entitled to become members, died within six months after the army was disbanded, who may be judged worthy of becoming its members and supporters, may be elected into this Society on application, after attaining the age of twenty-one years, provided three-fourths of a legal quarterly meeting are in his favor. That each member so elected shall pay into the hands of the treasurer, for the use of the fund, the sum of thirty dollars.

"2. That all the officers, commissioned, staff, or brevet, who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States since the peace with Great Britain, for six years, and who still continue therein, or who, after having served as aforesaid for six years, left the service with reputation, or who shall have been deranged by any act or resolution of the Congress of the United States, after having served with reputation for three years, and all those who are or shall hereafter be appointed to a command in the Army or Navy of the United States, commissioned, brevet or staff, and who shall have served therein with reputation, for six years, or who shall be deranged by any act or resolution of Congress, after a service with reputation for three years, may be admitted into this Society, upon application, by election, provided three-fourths of a legal quarterly meeting are in his favor, and upon payment of one month's pay into the treasury of this Society, according to the respective ranks of the applicants for admission.

"3. No election shall be valid without the name of the candidate shall be openly proposed, at a regular quarterly meeting previous to the quarterly meeting, at which the ballot shall be held."

In July, 1786, the Society resolved that, in its opinion, no State Society had a right to elect foreigners as members. In March, 1787, the delegates to the General Meeting were instructed to vote for a resolution for the reception of the officers of the Navy into the Society; and in July, 1788, the sense of the Society was expressed that "officers of the Marine, of similar rank, are entitled to be members of the Society," and Commodore NICHOLSON was requested to attend with the Society as a member; and in July, 1790, Captain

HARDY, of the Marines, and Captain **HACKER**, of the Navy, were admitted as members, by a unanimous vote, upon a full report from a Committee to whom their claims had been referred.

1786, June 21.—A very formal and imposing “plan of ceremonials” was adopted for the delivery of Diplomas to the members, in accordance with which the Diplomas were delivered, and new members were installed on the ensuing 4th of July. This ceremony was to be observed upon the reception of elected members for the future. Thirty years after, it appears to have been thus observed, but has latterly passed into disuse. In June, 1787, it was ordered that the members of the Society appear ‘with the Union Cockade and a sword, at least on every 4th of July.’

1790, February 1.—A petition having appeared in the public papers as being proposed to be signed by officers of the late Army of the U. S., and to be presented to the National Legislature, praying, that in the system for funding the National Debt, a discrimination may be made in favor of the original holders of the public securities, the Society unanimously disclaimed the principles contained in the petition, conceiving it inconsistent with their character ‘to seek any advantage to themselves which might be incompatible with the principles of an honorable policy.’

It was determined, March of this year, to celebrate, in the future, the Anniversary of the Birth of **WASHINGTON**: for many years this celebration was observed.

In July of this year an original member of the Society was expelled, and his name ordered to be erased from the Register. The record states that he had, “by his ungentlemanlike conduct, become a disgrace to the Society.” This is referred to, being the only instance which appears upon the minutes of the exercise by the Society of so severe an act of discipline.

It is also to be stated, that after the death of the expelled member, the Society for several years contributed liberally to the relief of his widow and children. In 1825 application was made for admission to the Society, in right of the expelled member: answer was given by the Society that—— had been a member, but was not so at the time of his death.

1793, July 4.—It was resolved, that every member from other State Societies, now residing, or who may hereafter reside within this State, before he be admitted to vote, or take part in the debates of this Society, shall produce his Diploma, or a certificate, signed by the President or Secretary of the Society of the State from which he removed, of his having been regularly admitted, and continuing to be a member thereof to the time of his removal into this State.

1798, July 4.—The Society, by unanimous vote, directed an address to be made to the President of the United States, as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The respectful Address of the Officers of the late American Army and Navy, assembled in the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New-York.

Convened to celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence, our attention is naturally drawn to the interesting circumstances which characterise the present situation of our country. Threatened, as it is, by a very powerful foreign nation, we cannot but view that situation as critical, and in a time of imminent public danger, our late profession of soldiers seems to render the expression of our sentiments peculiarly proper. Whatever difference of opinion may at any time have existed among us, as among other classes of citizens, concerning particular measures, we conceive that no difference of opinion can, or ought to exist as to any of these cardinal

points: that our essential rights, as a free and independent nation, are at every hazard to be maintained—that the Constitution of our country, as established by the choice of the people, is in every event to be defended against all foreign control or influence—that invasion from abroad, from whatever quarter, is to be repelled by united and vigorous exertions—that our Government ought never to subscribe to national degradation—that however desirable peace certainly is, the evils of war can bear no comparison with sacrifice, or abandonment of those great principles. Making this declaration of our principles, the same with those which led us to assist in fighting the Battles of our Revolution, we cheerfully dedicate the remnant of our lives to the maintenance of them; and we pledge ourselves to stand ready to seal our sincerity with our blood.

By unanimous order,

NICH. FISH, *President.*

Attest,

B. SWARTWOUT, Jr.

1799, December 21.—A Special Meeting was convened in consequence of the intelligence of the death of General WASHINGTON; it was resolved, that the members of this Society will wear full mourning as for a Father, for six months, during which time they will also wear the badge of the Society covered with black crape. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with committees from the Corporation of the City of New York, and other bodies, to agree upon the best manner of paying suitable honors to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

Subsequently, Congress having recommended that the 22d of February be set apart for the purpose of testifying the public grief on this event, the Society requested the Rev. Dr. LINN to deliver a discourse adapted to the mournful occa-

sion. The solemnities were observed in the new Dutch Church, in Nassau street, and were opened with a solemn dirge on the organ, followed by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. ROGERS; an anthem sung (accompanied by the organ,) taken from the 7 chap. Job—"Is there not an appointed time to man upon earth?" Funeral eulogy by the Rev. Dr. LINN. Voluntary upon the organ, as the conclusion.

In January, 1801, it was proposed to erect a Monument within the city of New-York to the memory of WASHINGTON. It was subsequently decided, that the monument should be an Equestrian Statue of Bronze, with suitable inscriptions and ornaments. For this purpose a large amount of money was collected, and still more subscribed, but not sufficient to defray the estimated cost; consequently the money which had been collected was some years afterwards returned to the contributors, with the accumulation of interest thereon.

1802, July 5.—The Standing Committee was constituted the Committee to which all applications to be received as Members of the Cincinnati should be presented, and was directed to report to the Society for their final action, whenever occasion should require. Prior to this, under a resolution of March, 1789, there had been a separate 'Committee on Claims,' which considered all such applications. On 4th of July, 1804, on motion of Gen. HAMILTON, the Committee were directed, in case of a favorable report upon claims for "admission as a member of right, except where there may have been a previous admission in another State Society," to report specifically the ground upon which they conceive the original right of the applicant to stand, and the reason which may have prevented an earlier application, if any delay has been.

1804, July 13.—The death of General HAMILTON was announced, and a special meeting of the Society was called. The Society was requested by a Committee of the Common

Council of the city of New York, to take order for the funeral procession, and appointed a Committee for the purpose. At their request, the Hon. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS delivered a funeral eulogium at the tomb of the deceased. The Society adopted resolutions expressive of the "deepest affliction at an event which has deprived them of their most illustrious member, their country of its most enlightened and useful statesman, and the world of one of those extraordinary men which ages have seldom produced." Letters were addressed to the Vice-President-General, and to the other State Societies, "announcing the sad event, and the deep and universal sorrow it has occasioned in this Society, and amongst their fellow citizens of every description." At the request of the Society, the Rev. Dr. MASON delivered an oration "in honor of the talents, the virtues, and the eminent services" of this great man.

The Society erected a Marble Tablet in Trinity Church, in the city of New York, with the following Inscription:

THIS TABLET

does not profess to perpetuate
the Memory of a Man
to whom the age has produced
no superior
nor to emblazon worth
eminently conspicuous in every feature
of his countrys greatness
nor to anticipate posterity in their
judgment of the loss which she has
sustained by his premature death

BUT TO ATTEST

in the simplicity of grief
the veneration and anguish which fill
the hearts of the members of the

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF
CINCINNATI

on every recollection
of their illustrious Brother

MAJOR GENERAL
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

OBIIT 1804 ÆTATIS 47.

This Tablet is at present in the Robing-room of Trinity Church, New-York.

1804, August 2.—A letter was read from EDWARD ROACH, late Secretary of the Delaware State Society, stating that that Society had been dissolved long since, and the funds been divided among the members.

1805, July 4.—A Committee appointed at a former meeting to make application to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, was discharged, and a new Committee requested “to pursue this desirable object without fail.” The application was presented to the Legislature, but without success. The same fate attended a renewed application to the next Legislature. The Society determined, however, to persist in the effort, and resolutions to this effect, were successively adopted in 1808, 1809, 1810, 1812, 1813, 1818, 1819, and 1825. The applications were, however, in each case, unsuccessful, and the Society remains at the present day unincorporated.

1805, December 4.—An application having been made to the Standing Committee, by the widow of a deceased member, for pecuniary aid, after full consideration, it was resolved, that “she has no claims on the Society *merely as the widow* of a deceased member; that the funds are exclusively reserved for the relief of *indigent* members, their widows or children, upon proof being exhibited of their situation and necessities.”

1806, July 4.—A form of a certificate was adopted to be endorsed upon the original diploma, in cases where an hereditary member was admitted by right of representation.

1806, Nov. 5.—It was represented that the Connecticut Society had been dissolved, and their funds deposited in the hands of a trustee, subject to the order of the individual members, according to their respective deposits.

1813, July 5.—An application for admission as a member, was presented in behalf of a younger brother, the elder brother having renounced in his favor. The Society dismissed the application as "not within the purview of the Constitution, or the rules of the Society." In August, 1818, the Standing Committee "unanimously" adopted a different conclusion upon the same point, and recommended the admission of the younger representative, in whose favor the elder had renounced; and in July, 1819, the Society adopted their recommendation, and admitted the younger representative.

In 1816, an application was presented for admission by the son of an officer in the Revolutionary Army, who had died about the year 1792, without having united with the Society. It was decided that the father having declined becoming a member of the Society during his life time, and no sufficient reasons being offered for his having so declined, his rights ought to be considered as having expired with him.

In 1823, an application was presented for admission as a member, by a nephew of a deceased original member, who had died without issue, leaving one sister of the full blood, and six brothers and sisters of the half blood. The applicant was the eldest son of the sister of the full blood. The Standing Committee unanimously report in favor of his admission.

In 1837, application being made for admission by Count GABROWSKI, claiming in right of his father, Count GABROWSKI, stated to have served under the Duke de LUZERNE,

the Secretary addressed a letter to the President-General, requesting information with respect to the officers of the French Army, members of the Society, and received the following reply :

JERSEY CITY, May 22, 1837.

CHAS. GRAHAM, Esq.,

Secretary of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati,
SIR,

Yours under the post-mark of May 5, 1837, has been duly received ; and on examination, I find from the minutes of the General Society, that the Society was established by the officers of the *American* Army, who signed the Institution, and at the same time a draft on the Paymaster-General for one month's pay according to their several grades, who combined themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as *they* shall endure, or any of *their* male posterity.

There is in the original Institution, a provision, of which, I now enclose a copy.* From this provision, it would seem that the extension of the order should be confined to the persons designated therein, for otherwise, there can be no limit : and it cannot be presumed that the President-General, without authority so to do, transmitted a medal to any not named in the provision, or who had not been a *General* or *Colonel* in the Army commanded by Count ROCHAMBEAU. Besides, there is no provision that the right of membership should *descend* to the *posterity* of the persons designated in the enclosed provision, and the adoption of such a rule now, might place the Society in great future difficulties ; but if otherwise, this right can only be proved by the production of the medal, which was doubtless sent to every officer in the French Army, who was entitled to it, or accounting for its loss.

* This enclosure was the extract from the original Institution, naming the Chevalier de LUZERNE and others, including the Count ROCHAMBEAU, and other Generals and Colonels of his army, to whom the medal was to be sent, and who were considered as members.

I know of no list of the names of the officers of the French Army who were admitted members of the Society, other than as contained in the enclosed provision, nor of any such prepared by General KNOX; but if such an one was prepared at the time, it must have been confined to the *Generals* and *Colonels* in Count ROCHAMBEAU's army.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

AARON OGDEN.

1815, Nov. 15.—Three "Trustees of the funds of the Society," were appointed, in whose name all the funds are to be invested. In the absence of an act of incorporation, the Society's funds have since the above date, continued to be thus invested.

1817, June 11.—An extra meeting of the Society was held for the purpose of paying their respects to President MONROE, then on an official visit in the city of New York. A procession was formed, and the Society in a body waited upon the President, when an address was made to him in behalf of the Society, by a Committee for that purpose, to which the President replied.

1828, July 4.—Col. TRUMBULL presented to the Society a portrait, painted by himself, of BRYAN ROSSITER, for many years the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Society. This portrait is now in the custody of the Secretary.

1830, Dec.—The Society addressed the following letter to Gen. LA FAYETTE.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1830.

To General LA FAYETTE—

The members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, a remnant of your comrades in the war which raised the United States to the rank of a free and independent nation, address you, General, at this time, with no common

emotions. We rejoice with the French people, and with the friends of the rights of man throughout the civilized world, at the victory which the National Guards and their associates, recently obtained over despotism. Victory is common to the brave; but the forbearance, humanity, and dignity of conduct exercised toward the conquered in the late Revolution, created in us heartfelt joy, mingled with profound respect for the actors in that great and happy event; nor do we less appreciate the wisdom, which, when the right and power of self-government were obtained, calmed the tempest, and was contented to enjoy the good resulting from it. And more especially, General, we rejoice that you, our friend and compatriot, have been active in promoting the forbearance and humanity which so eminently distinguish the late Revolution from all others.

We pray God to have you and your great nation in his especial keeping; to frustrate the machinations of the unprincipled and interested, who seek to plunge France into a sea of anarchy and blood; and that you may remain in peace, and in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. Such is not only the fervent prayer of your respectful and affectionate comrades, but of the whole people of the United States.

Receive, General, the assurance of the distinguished consideration of the members of the Cincinnati Society.

By order, and on behalf of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

RICH. VARICK, Pres.

CHAS. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.

I. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer, each of whom shall, in virtue of his office, be a member of the Standing Committee.

II. The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting in the City of New-York, on the fourth of July in each year, unless that day fall on Sunday, in which case the Annual Meeting shall be held on the following day. Extraordinary meetings may be called by the President, or in case of his death, absence from the State, or inability to act, by the Vice President. Public notice of all meetings of the Society shall be given in at least two daily newspapers, published in the City of New-York, by advertisement, for two days preceding the day of meeting.

III. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, if he be present; but if absent, the Vice President shall preside; if both be absent, the meeting may appoint a Chairman, *pro. tem.*

IV. The presence of at least fifteen members shall be necessary for the transaction of any business which may authorise or involve the expenditure of money, or the admission of new members, or the election of Honorary Members. Nine shall constitute a quorum for all other purposes: but no business shall be transacted at an extraordinary meeting which shall

authorise or lead to the expenditure of money ; nor shall any appropriation of money be made at such meeting.

V. The officers of the Society shall be elected at the Annual Meeting in each year ; at which time there shall also be elected a committee of eight members, who, together with the officers of the Society, shall constitute the Standing Committee. There shall also be elected, at the same time, three delegates, to represent the Society in any meeting of the General Society, which may be held during the ensuing year.

VI. The election of the officers of the Society, including the members of the Standing Committee and delegates to the General Meetings, shall be decided by ballot : and the persons having the largest number of votes cast for the respective places, shall be elected. The vote upon the admission of new members, and the election of Honorary Members, shall also, in all cases, be taken by ballot ; and the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members present, and voting, shall be necessary for the admission of a new member, and of three-fourths of those present, and voting, for the election of an Honorary Member.

VII. It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to take care of the general concerns of the Society, as well as of all matters specially committed to them by the Society. They shall annually appoint a sub-committee of three, of their own number, to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and to make report thereon to the Society, at its Annual Meeting. They shall examine and audit all bills and claims against the Society, and shall authorise the payment of what they shall deem just demands. They shall, from the funds of the Society, afford such relief to the members, or the families of deceased members, who may, in their judgment, be proper objects for the beneficence of the Society, in such sums and at such times as they shall think proper. They shall grant warrants upon the Treasurer for all claims which they shall audit and pass, and for all payments which they shall author-

ise; but the aggregate of the expenditures authorised by the Committee to be paid, including all sums distributed in aid of members or their families, in any one year, shall not exceed the annual income for the year arising from the productive permanent funds of the Society.

The Committee shall have power, from time to time, with the concurrence of the trustees referred to in the XI. of these By-laws, or of a majority of them, or of the survivors or survivor of them, from time to time, to call in any of the moneys belonging to the Society, and to invest the same, and to change the investments of the Society's funds.

They shall have power to appoint proper persons to fill any offices or places which shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, such appointments to continue until the place be filled by an election by the Society at an Annual Meeting.

They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Society, at reasonable times, and which shall be laid before the Society and be read at the Annual Meetings.

VIII. Five members of the Standing Committee shall be a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; but no payment of money shall be authorised unless seven members be present.

IX. Every person desirous of becoming a member of the Society, may make application, in writing, to the Standing Committee, setting forth, distinctly and clearly, his claim to be admitted. The Committee shall advise thereon, and may require any proof which they may deem proper in support of such claim, or any testimonial with respect to the character and standing of the applicant, and they shall report their opinion to the Society.

No person shall be admitted as a member unless he shall be twenty-one years of age; nor unless his claim and appli-

cation for admission shall have been before the Standing Committee prior to the day of the meeting on which he may be voted for as a member.

X. No person shall be admitted a member of the Society, and no Honorary Member shall be elected except at an Annual Meeting; and no person shall be elected an Honorary Member without having been openly proposed as such at the immediately preceding Annual Meeting, and an entry of the fact being made upon the minutes.

XI. All investments of the funds of the Society shall continue to be, as heretofore, in the names of three trustees, and of the survivors of them, as joint tenants. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of either of such trustees, the place shall be filled by the Society at its next regular meeting; but if at any time there be two vacancies, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee, forthwith, to fill the same, which appointment shall be valid until others be appointed in their place by the Society; and immediately upon the appointment of any new trustee or trustees, all investments of the Society's funds shall be transferred to the joint names of the then existing trustees, as joint tenants.

XII. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society, and of the Standing Committee, and shall have the custody of the books and papers belonging to the Society.

XIII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Society, arising from the interest or income of the Society's funds, or other sources of revenue. He shall keep an account with some bank in the City of New-York, in which he shall deposit all moneys so received by him, on account of the Society, in the name and to the credit of "The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati," subject to draft upon checks signed by the Treasurer of the Society for the time being. He shall keep regular accounts, and submit them to the inspection of the Standing Committee, whenever required by them to do so. He shall present an annual report and

account of all moneys received and paid out by him during the year, and shall submit the same, together with the vouchers for his payments to the Auditing Committee, to be appointed by the Standing Committee, in time that the same may be examined by them, and be presented to the Society at its Annual Meeting. He shall not pay out any money of the Society, unless upon the warrant or order of the Standing Committee, or upon the order of the Society at their Annual Meeting, except the payment of the expenses attending the Anniversary Meeting of the Society, which may be paid by him upon the order of the President or Vice President, countersigned by the Secretary.

XIV. Every member, upon his admission, shall be entitled to receive a Diploma, or Certificate of Membership, to be signed by the President of the State Society, and countersigned by the Secretary; for which Diploma, he shall pay the Treasurer, before signing the roll of the Society, the sum of five dollars. The fees thus paid shall be for the use of the Society, and be considered as part of the revenue for the current year.

XV. All officers, delegates, trustees and members of the Standing Committee shall continue in their respective authorities until other appointments are made in their stead.

XVI. No rule or by-law shall be altered or repealed, or suspended, unless such alteration, repeal or suspension shall have been proposed at one Annual Meeting and agreed to at the next; and no new rule or by-law shall be made, (except upon the written recommendation of the Standing Committee,) unless it shall have been proposed at one Annual Meeting and agreed to at the next.

N. B. The preceding code of By-laws was adopted May 28th, 1851, by the Standing Committee, in behalf of the Society, by virtue of a resolution of the Society, passed July 5th, 1847.

LIST OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS

OF THE

New-York State Society of the Cincinnati,

WITH THE

DATES OF THEIR DECEASE AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED,

AND THE

Names of Representatives who have succeeded to their Membership.

NOTE.—The rank stated in this List is that affixed to the signatures, or appearing upon the Records of the Society; and is understood to be the rank held prior to the organization of the Society, in May, 1783, although many of the members received promotion very shortly thereafter, and are known by the title of their higher rank.

The date of the death of a large number of the original members, is unknown to the Society; the absence of any date in the appropriate column does not, therefore, indicate that the member is still living. Robert Burnett, Jr., is the only original member *known* to survive at the present time (1851.)

The relationship affixed to the names of hereditary members, is that borne to the *immediate* predecessor in the line of succession of such hereditary member.

Those marked with an asterisk, have been admitted, either by transfer from other State Societies, or as original members, by resolution of the Society *subsequent* to the expiration of six months after the disbandment of the Army.

Names and Rank of Original Members.

	Date of Death.	Succeeded by.
JONAS ADDOMS,.....	Lieut. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Art. . 1837, July 16 ...	Charles Addoms, son.
PETER ANSPACH,.....	Lieut. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Art. ....	.....
AARON AORSON,.....	Capt. 1st N. Y. Reg. ....	.....

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
JOSIAH BAYLEY.....	Lieut. 1st N. Y. Reg.	
JOHN BARD, Jr.....	Capt. 2d Georgia Cont. Troops. 1803, Dec	
SEBASTIAN BAUMAN,	Major 2d or N. Y. Reg. Art... 1803, Oct. 19 ..	
TJERCK BEEKMAN,.....	Lieut. 2d N. Y. Reg. 4 years.....	
WILLIAM BELKNAP,.....	Lt. in Col. Livingston's Reg. 5 y's. 1832, May	
WALTER BICKER,*	Capt. Col. Patton's Reg..... 1821, April 6....	Nicholas Bicker, son.
LEONARD BLEECKER,.....	Capt. 1st N. Y. Reg. 1844, March 12..	George W. Bleecker, son.
JAMES BRADFORD,.....	Lt. & Adj. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Art. 1791, Nov.	Jacob Bradford, brother.
JAMES BREWSTER,.....	Capt. Lieut. N. Y. Art.	
DAVID BROOKS,.....	Ass. Clo. Gen..... 1838, August 30.	
JOSEPH BROWNE,*	Surgeon 7th Penn. Reg.	
ROBERT BURNETT, Jr.....	Lieut. 2d or N. Y. Reg, Art.	
JONATHAN BURRALL,.....	Dep'y Paymaster Gen..... 1834, Nov. 18...	
CALEB BREWSTER,.....	Capt. Lieut. 2d Reg. Art..... 1827, Feb. 13...	
AARON BURR,*	Lt. Col. in Malcom's Reg..... 1836, Sep. 13 ...	
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,.....	Lt. in Col. Livingston's Reg. 1807, March	
JOHN CAPE,.....	1st Lieut. Jersey, 3½ years.	
NEHEMIAH CARPENTER,.....	Ensign 2d N. Y. Reg.	
JAMES CHRYSTIE,.....	Capt. 2d Penn. Reg..... 1807, June	Thomas Christie, son. James Christie, brother.
MATTHEW CLARKSON,.....	Major	1825, April 25...
JAMES CLINTON,.....	Brig General.....	1812, Dec. 22....
		Alx'r Clinton, grandson.

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
GEORGE CLINTON,	1812, April 20 ..	Geo. W. Clinton, grandson.
ALEXANDER CLINTON,	Lieut. N. Y. Art. 1787, March, ...	De Witt Clinton, brother. Charles A. Clinton, son.
CHRISTOPHER CODWISE,	Lieutenant, 6 years.	
ROBERT COCHRAN,	Lt. Col. 2d N. Y. Reg. 1802, Feb. 23...	
JOHN COCHRAN,	Director of Mil. Hospital. 1807, April ...	James Cochran, son.
WILLIAM COLBREATH,	Lt. & Q. Mast. 2d N. Y. Reg.	
MICHAEL CONNOLLY,	Lieut. 2d N. Y. Reg.	
JOHN CONWAY,	Lt. Col. 1 Jersey Reg. served 5 y's 3 mos.	
SAMUEL COOPER,*	Lt. 3d Reg. Art. com'd by Col.	
	Crane. trans. from Mass. Soc.	
ANDREW CRAIGIE,	Of the Gen. Hospital.	
JOHN DUTTON CRIMSHEIR,	Pay'ster of Lamb's Corps Art. 3 y's.	
EBENEZER CROSBY,	Surg. his Excellency's G'ds. 1788, July 16...	William B. Crosby, son.
HENRY CUNNINGHAM,	Lieut. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Art.	
JAMES DAVIDSON,*	Commissary Hosp. Dept. <i>Sept. 25. 1840.</i>	
HENRY DEMLER,	Lieut. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Art.	
DANIEL DENNISTON,	Lieut. 2d N. Reg. 1824, Feb. 3	
GEORGE I. DENNISTON,	Lieut. 3d N. Y. Reg. 4 years. 1812, June	
PIERRE REGNIER DE ROUSSY, ..	Lieut. Col. 2d N. Y. Rg. 5 y's.	
SIMEON DE WITT,	Geographer to the Army. 1834, Dec. 3. ...	Rich'd Varick De Witt, son.
SAMUEL DODGE,	Lieut. 2d N. Y. Reg. 1795, Oct. 27 ...	Henry S. Dodge, son.

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
SAMUEL DODGE,.....Ensign 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....
JOHN DOUGHTY,.....Capt. N. Y. Reg. Art.	.....1826, Sept.	
HENRY DU BOIS,.....Capt. 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....1804, Jan.	
EDWARD DUNSCOMB,.....Capt. 4th N. Y. Reg. 4 y's	.....1814, Nov. 12	Daniel E. Dunscomb, son.
†BARON CHARLES D'AURIER,.....An officer of the French Army	.....	John Baptist Auguste
under Count Rochambeau.		Baron D'Aurier, son.
JOHN ELLIOTT,.....Surgeon's Mate, 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....
ANDREW ENGLIS,.....Capt. Lieut. 1st Mass. Reg.	.....
JAMES FAIRLIE,.....Lieut. 2d N. Y. Reg. & A. de C.	.....1830, Oct. 11	
EPHRAIM FENNO,.....Capt. Lt. 2d N. Y. Reg. Art.	.....
NICHOLAS FISH,.....Major 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....1833, June 20	Hamilton Fish, son.
GEORGE FLEMING,.....Capt. N. Y. Reg. Art.	.....1822, Oct. 2	
JOHN FONDEY,.....Ensign 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....
DY. FONDEY,.....Ensign 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....
JOSEPH FOOT,.....Lieut. 1st Mass. Reg.	.....Dead in 1807	
THEODOSIUS FOWLER,.....Capt. 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....1841, Oct. 16	Theodosius O. Fowler, son.
JOSEPH FRILICK,.....Lieut. 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....
JOHN FURMAN,.....Lieut. 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....
JOHN GANO,.....Chaplain N. Y. Brigade.	.....
DAVID GANO,.....Capt. Lieut. N. Y. Reg. Art.	.....

† Admitted July 4, 1825, upon the application of Gen. La Fayette.

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
PETER GANSEVOORT, Col. 3d N. Y. Reg.	1812, July 2....	Herman Gansevoort, son.
BENJAMIN GILBERT, Lieut. 1st N. Y. Reg. ....	.....	.....
JAMES GILES, Lieut. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Art.	1825, Aug. ....	.....
AQUILA GILES, Lieut. Col. ....	.....	.....
JOHN GRAHAM, Major 1st N. Y. Reg.	1832, May 7....	.....
CHARLES GRAHAM, Capt. N. Y. Line, 6 years.	1797,	Charles Graham, nephew. John H. Graham, son
STEPHEN GRAHAM, Hospital Mate. ....	.....	.....
SILAS GRAY, Capt. 4th N. Y. Reg. ....	.....	.....
JOHN W. GREATON, * By transfer from Mass. Soc. ....	.....	.....
..... July, 1796	1815, February..	.....
JOHN GREEN, Capt in the Navy ....	.....	.....
JAMES GREGG, Capt. 1st N. Y. Reg. ....	.....	.....
JAMES GRIER, Lieut. Col. Penn. ....	.....	.....
JOHN GRIER, Lieut. 6th Penn. Reg. ....	.....	.....
ISAAC GUION, Capt. Lieut. 2d Reg. Art.	1823, Sep. 12....	.....
HOYSTEED HACKER, * Capt. in the Navy	1814, July .....	.....
MORDECAI HALE, * Surgeon's Mate.	1832, Dec. 9....	.....
JONATHAN HALLETT, Capt. 2d N. Y. Reg. ....	.....	.....
LUTHER HALSEY, * Capt New Jersey Line, trans. ....	.....	.....
..... from New Jersey Society .....	.....	.....
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Lieut. Col. & Aid de Camp	1804, July 12....	Alexander Hamilton, son.

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
ABIJAH HAMMOND,.....	Lient. Art.....	1832, Dec. 30... Cha's H. Hammond, son.
JOHN F. HAMTRAMCK,.....	Capt. 2d N. Y. Reg.....	1805, Feb.
FRANCIS HANMER,.....	Lt. late 5th N. Y. Reg.....	.....
ABRAHAM HARDENBERGH,.....	Lt. 1st N. Y. Reg.....	1795.
JOSEPH HARDY,*	Capt. Marines.....	Jos. L. C. Hardy, son.
SAMUEL HAY,.....	Lt. Col. 5 years.....	1803—Dec.....
NATHANIEL HENRY,.....	Lt. 2d N. Y. Reg.....	.....
BENJAMIN HERRING,.....	Ensign 1st N. Y. Reg.....	1809, Jan.....
ABEL HOLDEN,.....	Capt. 6th Mass. Reg.....	1818, Aug. 3....
BEZALEEL HOWE,*	Lt. N. Hampshire Line.....	1825, Sept. 3... George C. Howe, son.
ISAAC HUBBELL,.....	Capt. Lt. & Paymas. 2d R. Art.....	.....
JAMES MILES HUGHES,.....	Capt. Malcom's Reg. A. D. C. to Gen. Gates.....	1802, Dec. 27. ..
THOMAS HUNT,.....	Lt. 4th N. Y. Reg., 4 years,..	Dead in 1796 ..
CHRISTOPHER HUTTON,	Lt. & Adj. 2d N. Y. Reg ...	1843, Jan.....
EPHRAIM HUNT,.....	Lt. 4th Mass. Reg.....	1810, Oct.....
ABRAHAM HYATT	Lt. N. Y. Line, 4 years .....	.....
THOMAS TREADWELL JACKSON, Lt. 2d Reg. Art.		.....
CORNELIUS T. JANSEN,.....	Capt. 1st N. Y. Reg.....	.....
JAMES JOHNSTON,.....	Lt. 2d N. Y. Reg.....	Dead in 1800 ...
ROBERT JOHNSTON,.....	Physician, Gen'l Hospital .....	.....
JOHN KEESE,*	Ass. D. Q. M. Gen'l.....	1810, Jan..... William Keese, son.

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
JACOB KEMPER,.....	Capt., Lt. 3d Reg. Art.....	Dead in 1800...
DANIEL KEMPER,*.....	Dep. Clothier Gen'l.....	1847. Aug. 6.....
JOHN LAMB,.....	Col. 2d Reg. Art.....	1800, May 31...Anthony Lamb, son.
GARRET LANSING,.....	Ensign 1st N. Y. Reg.....	1831, May 27...Rich. R. Lansing, son.
JOHN LAWRENCE,.....	Judge Advocate Gen'l.....	1810, Nov. 11...
NATHANIEL LAWRENCE.....	Lt. 2d N. Carolina Reg.....	.....
JONATHAN LAWRENCE,.....	Capt. Sappers & Miners.....	1802, April 27 ..Chas. C. Lawrence, son.
GEORGE LEAYCRAFT,.....	Lieut. N. Y. Art.....	1811, April.
WILLIAM LEAYCRAFT,.....	Lt. N. Y. Reg. Art.....	1827, June 7....Wm. H. Leaycraft, son.
BENJAMIN LEDYARD,.....	Major N. Y. Line, 4 years.....	.....Benj. Ledyard, son.
ISAAC LEDYARD,.....	Surgeon's Mate.....	1803, Dec.
MORGAN LEWIS,.....	Col., Qr. M. North. Depart.....	1844, April 7...
SAMUEL LEWIS,.....	Lt. 1st N. Y. Reg.....	1822, Aug. 25...
BROCKOLST LIVINGSTON,.....	Lieut. Col.....	1823, March 18.
HENRY BEEKMAN LIVINGSTON,.....	Col. 4th N. Y. Reg.....	1831, Nov. 7....
SAMUEL LOGAN,.....	Major late 5th N. Y. Reg.....	Dead in 1824...
LEBBEUS LOOMIS,.....	Lt. & Adj. Col. Swift's Reg.....	1836, Jan. 10...
HENRY EMAN. LUTTERLOH,.....	Colonel.....	.....
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,.....	Lt. 5th N. Y. Reg., 4 years.....	1842, Jan. 16. ..Abra. A. Leggett, son.
ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL,.....	Maj. General.....	1786, June 9....J. M'D. Lawrence g. son.
RANALD S. M'DOUGALL,.....	Major & A. D. C.....	.....
CHARLES M'KNIGHT,.....	Surgeon.....	1791, Nov. 16...J. M. S. M'Knight, son.

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
DANIEL M'LANE,.....Lt. Mass. Art.	.....	.....
THOMAS MACHIN,.....Capt. 2d Reg. Art.	.....1816, April 3....	.....
PÈTER MAGEE,.....Lt. 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....	.....
SAMUEL MANSFIELD,*.....Capt. Art.	.....1810, Feb. 3....	.....
JOHN MARSH,.....Ensign 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....	.....
ELIHU MARSHALL,.....Capt. N. Y. Line, 5 years	.....1806, April,.....	.....
DANIEL MENEMA,.....Surgeon 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....	.....
ANDREW MOODIE,.....Capt. 2d Reg. Art.	.....1787, Sept. 18..	.....
JOSEPH MORRELL,.....Ensign 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....	.....
WILLIAM W. MORRIS,.....Lt. 2d Reg. Art.	.....1832, April 5....	.....
EBENEZER MACOMBER,*.....Capt. in Col. Olney's Regt.	.....	.....
	transferred from R. I. Soc. 1829, April 5.....	Edward Macomber, son.
PETER NESTELL,.....Capt. Lieut. N. Y. Artillery,	Dead in 1817 ...	.....
CHARLES NEWKERK,.....Capt. Lieut. 2d N. Y. Reg't.	.....	.....
JAMES NICHOLSON,*.....Sen. Capt. in the Navy.....	1804, Sept. 2....	.....
DANIEL NIVEN,.....Capt. Corps of Engineers.	.....	.....
WILLIAM NORTH,.....Capt. Mass. Line, A. D. C.	.....	.....
	to Baron Steuben.	.....
NATHANIEL NORTON,.....	1836, Jan 3.....	Wm. A. S. North, son.
DANIEL PARKER, Jr.,.....Capt. Lt. Mass. Art. 4 years,	Dead in 1796 ...	.....
CHARLES PARSONS,.....Capt. 1st N. Y. Regiment.	.....	.....
HENRY PAWLING,.....Capt. 2d N. Y. Regiment,	..1825, August....	.....

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
SAMUEL T. PELL,.....	Capt. 2d N. Y. Regiment, ...	1786, Dec. 29....
ROBERT PEMBERTON,.....	Capt. Spencer's Regiment.	.....
NATHANIEL PENDLETON,.....	Capt. Virginia Line, A. D. C.	.....
	to Gen. Greene.	1821, Oct. 21....
WILLIAM PETERS,.....	Ensign 2d N. Y. Regiment.	.....
RICHARD PLATT,.....	Major and A. D. C.....	1830, March 4. .
WILLIAM POPHAM,.....	Capt. and A. D. C.....	1847, Sept. 26. .
JOHN PRAY*,.....	Capt. 1st Mass. Regiment.	1812, Sept.....
WILLIAM PRICE,.....	Lieut. Mass. Artillery.	.....
ABNER PRIOR,.....	Surgeon's Mate, 2d N. Y. Reg.....	.....
THOMAS RANDALL,.....	Capt. of Artillery.	.....
JOHN REED,.....	Lt. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Artil.	.....
JACOB REED,.....	Capt. N. Y. Art.....	1838, May 31....
JOHN R. BAYARD RODGERS,*.....	Surgeon 1st Penn'a Reg.....	1833, Jan. 29
WILHELMUS RYCKMAN.....	Lieut. 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....
THE BARON DE STEUBEN,.....	Major General.....	1795.....
JOHN SANTFORD,.....	Capt. Col. Spencer's Reg.	.....
DIRCK SCHUYLER,.....	Ensign 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....
PHILIP SCHUYLER,.....	Major General.....	1804, Nov. 24....
WILLIAM SCUDDER,.....	Lieut. 1st N. Y. Reg.....	Dead in 1800....
JOHN SHAW,.....	Lieut. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Artil..	1826, July 14....
ISRAEL SMITH,.....	Capt. 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
WILLIAM S. SMITH,.....	Lieut. Col. Continental Establishment of 16 Regiments, 1816, June 10....	
ISAAC SMITH,.....	Lieut. N. Y. Artillery.	
JOHN SMITH,.....	Lieut. 2d Reg. Artillery.....	1801, June 15 . . . Wm. S. Smith, nephew.
EPHRAIM SNOW,.....	Lieut. 1st. N. Y. Reg.	Ephraim Snow, son.
JOHN STAGG, Jun.,.....	Lieut. Spencer's Reg.	1803, Dec. John L. Stagg, son.
JOHN STAKE,.....	Lieut. Light Dragoons	
JEHOSOPHAT STARR,*.....	Ensign Col. S. B. Webb's Reg.....	
GERARD STEDDIFORD,.....	Lieut. 4th Penn'a Regt.	1820, April 5..... Henry B. Steddiford, son.
EBENEZER STEVENS,.....	Lieut. Col. 2d Reg. Artil.....	1823, Sept. 3... Horatio G. Stevens, son.
JAMES STEWART,.....	Capt. N. Y. Line, 5 years	
WILLIAM STRACHAN,.....	Lt. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Artil.	William Strachan, son.
CALEB SWAN, .....	.....
BERNARDUS SWARTWOUT, Jr., ..	Ensign 2d N. Y. Reg.	1824.....
CORNELIUS SWARTWOUT,.....	Capt. Lt. 2d or N. Y. Reg.Ar.....	
CALEB SWEET,.....	Surgeon 1st N. Y. Reg.	
GEORGE SYTEZ,.....	Captain 1st N. Y. Reg.	
WILLIAM STUART,*.....	Capt. in Col. Hazen's Reg. ...	1831, Feb. 5....
EBENEZER STORER,*	Lieut. & Paymaster 2d Mass.	
	Reg., trans. from Mass. Soc. 1846, Jan. 20....	
SILAS TALBOT,*.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	1813, June 30....
SAMUEL TALLMADGE,.....	Lieut. 2d N. Y. Reg.	

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
WILLIAM TAPP,.....Lt. 3d N. Y. Reg., 4 ya. 8 mos..	Dead in 1796...	
PETER TAULMAN,.....Capt. Lt. Sappers and Miners.	1835, Dec. 16....	Peter H. Taulman, son.
JOHN C. TEN BROECK,.....Capt. 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....
ADAM TEN BROECK,.....Ensign 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....
ALEXANDER THOMPSON,.....Lieut. 2d Regt, Artillery.....	1809, Sept. 28..	A. B. Thompson, gr. son.
HENRY TIEBOUT,.....Capt. 1st N. Y. Reg. ....	.....1826, Feb.	
THOMAS TILLOTSON,.....Phys. and Surg. Gen. North.		
	Department.	
WILLIAM TORREY,.....	1832, May 6.....	
ROBERT TROUP,.....Lieut. Colonel	1831, Oct. 8.....	
JOHN TRUMBULL,.....Col. & Dep. Adj. Gen. N. Dep.	1832, Jan. 14....	
THOMAS TURNER,.....Capt. Mass. Reg.	.....
JOHN FRANCIS VACHER,.....Surg. N. Y. Line 5 years....	1807, Dec. 4.....	John Van Vorst, gr. son
PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT,.....Col. 2d N. Y. Reg. ....	.....1831, Nov. 5....	Pierre Van Cortland, br.
CORNELIUS VAN DYCK,.....Lieut. Col. 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....
HENRY VANDERBURGH,.....Capt. 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....
BARTHOLOMEW VANDERBURGH,.....Ensign 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....
JOHN VAN DYK,.....Capt. Lieut. N. Y. Reg. Art.	1840, Feb. 28....	Francis Van Dyk, son.
RUDOLPH'S VAN HOEVENBARGH, Lt. 2d N. Y. Reg.	Dead in 1826....	
DAVID VAN HORNE,.....Capt.	1807, May 12....	Dav. V. H. Floyd, g. son.
JEREMIAH VAN RENNELAER,.....Lt. & Paym. 1st N. Y. Reg.	1810, Feb. 17. ..	
GOOSE VAN SCHAICK, .....Col. 1st N. Y. Reg. ....	.....1789, July 4....	

Names and Rank of Original Members.

<i>Names and Rank of Original Members.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Succeeded by.</i>
GARRIT VAN WAGENEN,.....	Surg. 8th Penn. Reg.....	1789.....John J Plume, nephew.
TUNIS VAN WAGENEN,.....	Lieut. 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....
HENRY VAN WOERT,.....	Lt. & Q. M. 1st N. Y. Reg.	1813, Feb.....
RICHARD VARICK,.....	Lt. Col. & D. M. M. Gen'l.....	1831, July 30.....J. V. B. Varick, nephew.
PETER VOSBROUGH	Capt. Col. Livingston's Reg	.....
NICHOLAS VAN RENNELAER,*	Lt. 1st N. Y. Reg.....	1848, March 29.
JOHN WALDRON,.....	Capt. Lt. 2d Reg. Art., 6 years.	.....
BENJAMIN WALKER,.....	Capt. 2d N. Y. Reg.	1818, Jan. 13...
JEDEDIAH WATERMAN*	Ensign 8th Mass. Reg	1828, Sept. 25..
JAMES WATSON,*	Captain.....	James T. Watson, son.
SAMUEL B. WEBB,.....	Col. 3d Conn. Reg.....	1807, Dec. 3.....
CHARLES F. WEISENFELLS,.....	Lieut. 2d N. Y. Reg.	1817, 17, 25
FREDERICK WEISENFELLS,.....	Lt. Col. N. Y. Reg., 5 years.	1806
JACOB H. WENDELL,.....	Lt. & Adj. 1st N. Y. Reg.	1826, March 23.
JOHN H. WENDELL,.....	Capt. 1st N. Y. Reg.	1832, July 10...
MICHAEL WETZELL,.....	Lt. 2d or N. Y. Reg. Art.	.....
ANDREW WHITE,.....	Lt. 2d N. Y. Reg.	1805, March.....
ANTHONY WALTON WHITE,.....	Col. 1st Reg. L. Dragoons.....	1803, Feb. 10....A. W. W. Evans, grandson.
MARINUS WILLETT,.....	Lt. Col. Com. 5th N. Y. Reg.	1830, Aug. 22...Marinus Willett, son.
		Marinus Willett, son.
ROBERT WILSON,.....	Ensign 1st N. Y. Reg.	.....
JACOB WRIGHT,.....	Capt. 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....
EPHRAIM WOODRUFF.....	Lt. 2d N. Y. Reg.	.....
PETER WOODWARD,*	Trans. from Conn. Society.	.....

HEREDITARY MEMBERS,

WITH THE DATE OF THEIR ADMISSION, AND THE NAMES OF THE ANCESTOR IN WHOSE RIGHT
THEY HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>In Right of.</i>
CHARLES ADDOMS,.....	1843, July 4....	Jonas Addoms, father.
JACOB BRADFORD,.....	1803, July 4....	James Bradford, brother.
NICHOLAS BICKER,.....	1823, July 4....	Walter Bicker, father.
GEORGE W BLEECKER,.....	1844, July 4....	Leonard Bleecker, father.
THOMAS CHRISTIE,.....	1807, July 4....	James Christie, father,.....Died 1815, Oct. 18.
JAMES M. CHRISTIE,.....	1819, July 4....	James Christie, father.
WILLIAM B. CROSBY,.....	1810, July 4....	Ebenezer Crosby, father.
DE WITT CLINTON,.....	1813, July 5....	Alexander Clinton, brother,.....Died 1823, Feb. 11.
CHARLES A. CLINTON,.....	1829, July 4....	Alexander Clinton, uncle.
GEORGE W. CLINTON,.....	1833, July 4....	George Clinton, grandfather.
ALEXANDER CLINTON,.....	1846, July 4....	James Clinton, grandfather.
JAMES COCHRAN,.....	1817, July 4....	John Cochran, father.
HENRY S. DODGE,.....	1806, July 4....	Samuel Dodge, father,.....Died 1826, Sep. 25.
DANIEL E. DUNSCOMB,.....	1815, July 4....	Edward Duncomb, father,.....Died 1850, Dec. 3.
RICHARD V. DE WITT,.....	1836, July 4....	Simson De Witt, father.
ELIAS B. DAYTON,.....	1827, July 4....	*Elias Dayton, father.

* A member of the New Jersey Society.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>In Right of.</i>
JOHN BAPTISTE AUGUSTE BARON		
D'AURIER,	1836, July 4....	Baron D'Aurier, father.
FRANCIS A. DEPAU,	1849, July 4....	Count De Grasse, grandfather.
ANTHONY W. W. EVANS,	1842, July 4....	Anthony Walton White, grandfather.
HAMILTON FISH,	1834, July 4....	Nicholas Fish, father.
DANIEL M. FRYE,	1836, July 4....	*Frederick Frye, father.
DAVID AN HORNE FLOYD,	1842, July 4....	David Van Horne, grandfather.
THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER,	1843, July 4....	Theodosius Fowler, father.
HERMAN GANSEVOORT,	1813, July 5....	Peter Gansevoort, father.
CHARLES GRAHAM,	1819, July 5....	Charles Graham, uncle,
JOHN HUNTER GRAHAM,	1839, July 4....	Charles Graham, great uncle.
BRIGHAM HOWE,	1804, July 4....	†Baxter Howe, father.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,	1806, July 4....	Alexander Hamilton, father.
JOSEPH L. C. HARDY,	1820, July 4....	Joseph Hardy, father.
GEORGE C. HOWE,	1826, July 4....	Bezaleel Howe, father,
CHARLES H. HAMMOND,	1843, July 4....	Abijah Hammond, father,
WILLIAM KEESE,	1810, July 4....	John Keese, father.
J. M'DOUGALL LAWRENCE,	1798, July 4....	Alex. M'Dougall, grandfather,
ANTHONY LAMB,	1800, July 3....	John Lamb, father.

* A member of the Massachusetts Society.

† Died in service, April 15, 1781, on his way to Yorktown, Va.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>In Right of.</i>
BENJAMIN LEDYARD,.....	1804, Dec. 10..	Benjamin Ledyard, father,.....Died 1812, Oct. 24.
CHARLES LAWTON,.....	1816, July 4....	*William Lawton, father.
CHARLES C. LAWRENCE,.....	1825, July 4....	Jonathan Lawrence, father.
WILLIAM H. LEAYCRAFT,.....	1827, July 4....	William Leaycraft, father,.....Died 1844, Feb.
RICHARD R. LANSING,.....	1832, July 4....	Garret Lansing, father.
ABRAHAM A. LEGGETT,.....	1842, July 4....	Abraham Leggett, father.
JOHN M. SCOTT M'KNIGHT,.....	1806, July 4....	Charles M'Knight, father,.....Died 1848, May 8.
EDWARD P. DE MARCELLIN,.....	1827, July 4....	†C. Antoine V. De Marcellin, father.
EDWARD MACOMBER,.....	1849, July 4....	Ebenezer Macomber, father.
WILLIAM A. S. NORTH,.....	1837, July 4....	William North, father.
D. W. C. OLYPHANT,.....	1811, July 4....	†David Olyphant, father.
EDWARD H. PENDLETON,.....	1823, July 4....	Nathaniel Pendleton, father.
JOHN I. PLUME,.....	1824, July 5....	Garret Van Wagenen, uncle.
WILLIAM S. POPHAM,.....	1848, July 4....	William Popham, father.
MARQUIS DU QUESNE,.....	1850, July 4....	Marquis Du Quesne, father.
J. KEARNEY RODGERS,.....	1833, July 4....	John R. B. Rodgers, father.
ASA SCUDDER,.....	1802, July 5....	William Scudder, father.
EPHRAIM SNOW,.....	1809, July 4....	Ephraim Snow, father.
PHILIP SCHUYLER,.....	1811, July 4....	Philip Schuyler, grandfather.
WILLIAM STRACHAN,.....	1812, July 4....	William Strachan, father.

* A member of the Massachusetts Society.

† A member of the Pennsylvania Society.

‡ Not a member of the New-York Society.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>In Right of.</i>
JOHN L. STAGG,.....	1813, July 5....	*John Stagg, jr., father.
WM. STEUBEN SMITH,.....	1815, July 4....	John Smith, uncle, .....Died 1850, May 12.
HENRY B. STEDDIFORD,.....	1820, July 4....	Gerard Steddiford, father.
HORATIO G. STEVENS,.....	1824, July 4....	Ebeuzeer Stevens, father.
JOHN H. SHAW,.....	1845, July 4....	John Shaw, grandfather.
JOSEPH TORREY,.....	1824, July 4....	
WILLIAM B. THOMAS,.....	1825, July 4....	*John Thomas, father.
ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON,.....	1842, July 4....	Alexander Thompson, grandfather.
PETER H. TAULMAN,.....	1843, July 4....	Peter Taulman, father.
HENRY F. TALLMADGE,.....	1850, July 4....	†Benjamin Tallmadge, father.
PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT,.....	1832, July 4....	Philip Van Cortlandt, brother,.....Died 1848, June 13.
JOHN V. B. VARICK,.....	1832, July 4....	Richard Varick, uncle,.....Died 1835, May 18.
FRANCIS VAN DYK,.....	1842, July 4....	John Van Dyk, father.
JOHN VAN VORST,.....	1849, July 4....	John Francis Vacher, grandfather.
JAMES TALCOTT WATSON,.....	1806, July 4....	James Watson, father.
MARINUS WILLETT,.....	1831, July 4....	Marinus Willett, father,.....Died 1840, June 17.
MARINUS WILLETT,.....	1848, July 4....	Marinus Willett, grandfather.
HENRY WARD,.....	1833, July 4....	†Samuel Ward, father,.....Died 1838, July 26.
HENRY HALL WARD,.....	1842, July 4....	Samuel Ward, grandfather.

* Not a member of the New-York Society.

† A member of the Connecticut Society.

‡ A member of the Rhode Island Society.

HONORARY MEMBERS

WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED BY THE NEW YORK STATE
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, WITH THE DATES OF
THEIR ELECTION.

1813, March	17	.....†	BAINBRIDGE, COMM. WILLIAM.
1815, Nov.	15	.....†	BLAKELEY, CAPT. JOHNSTON.
1817, Nov.	20	.....†	BROWN, MAJ. GEN. JACOB.
1849, July	4	.....	BELKNAP, GEN. WILLIAM G.
1796, July	4	.....†	CONSTABLE, WILLIAM.
1799, July	22	.....†	CHURCH, JOHN B.
1784, July	6	.....†	DUANE, JAMES.
" "	"	.....†	DUER, WILLIAM.
1813, Feb.	6	.....†	DECATUR, COMM. STEPHEN.
1784, July	6	.....†	FLOYD, COL. WILLIAM.
" "	"	.....†	GANO, DR. S.
" "	"	.....†	HOBART, JUDGE J. SLOSS.
" "	"	.....†	HATHORNE, COL. JOHN.
1813, Feb.	6	.....†	HULL, CAPT. ISAAC.
" "	"	.....†	JONES, " JACOB.
1819, Feb.	24	.....†	JACKSON, MAJ. GEN. ANDREW.
1822, July	4	.....†	KING, RUFUS.
1847, July	5	.....†	KEARNEY, MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN W.
1784, July	6	.....†	LIVINGSTON, CHANCELLOR ROBT. R.
" "	"	.....†	LIVINGSTON, HENRY.
" "	"	.....†	LANSING, JOHN.
1800, Feb.	22	.....†	LINN, REV. WILLIAM, D. D.
1813, April	14	.....†	LAWRENCE, CAPT. JAMES.
1827, July	4	.....†	LIVINGSTON, EDWARD.
1784, July	6	.....†	MORRIS, CHIEF JUSTICE RICHARD.
" "	"	.....†	M'CLAUGHERY, COL.
" "	"	.....†	MORRIS, GEN. LEWIS.
" "	"	.....†	MOFFATT, MAJOR THOMAS.
1796, Jan.	5	.....†	MORTON, JACOB.
1803, July	6	.....†	MORRIS, GOUVENEUR.
1804, Dec.	10	.....†	MASON, REV. JOHN M., D. D.
1813, Nov.	13	.....†	MACDONOUGH, CAPT. THOMAS.
†DECEASED.			

1784, July	6.....	†PLATT, JUDGE.
" "	".....	†PELL, PHILIP, JUN.
1813, Oct	21.....	†PERRY, COMM. OLIVER H.
1847, July	5.....	PERRY, COMM. MATTHEW C.
1784, July	6.....	†SCOTT, GENERAL.
1800, July	4.....	†TRUXTON, CAPT. THOMAS.
1847, July	4.....	†TAYLOR, MAJ. GEN. ZACHARY.
1784, July	6.....	†VAN CORTLANDT, LT. GOV. PIERRE.
1791, April	19.....	†VAN RENSSELAER, STEPHEN.
1784, July	6.....	†WILLIAMS, CAPT. D.
1815, Nov.	15.....	WARRINGTON, CAPT. LEWIS.
1847, July	5.....	†WORTH, MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J.
1849, July	4.....	WOOL, MAJ. GEN. JOHN E.
1784, July	6.....	†YATES, ROBERT.

† DECEASED.

OFFICERS

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.*

PRESIDENTS.

ELECTED

1783.....ALEXANDER McDougall.
1786.....BARON STEUBEN.
1794.....GEORGE CLINTON.
1795.....WILLIAM S. SMITH.
1797.....NICHOLAS FISH.
1804.....WILLIAM S. SMITH.
1805.....NICHOLAS FISH.
1806.....RICHARD VARICK.
1832.....MORGAN LEWIS.
1844.....WILLIAM POPHAM.
1848.....ANTHONY LAMB.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ELECTED

1783.....GEOGE CLINTON.
1785.....BARON STEUBEN.
1786.....PHILIP SCHUYLER.
1788.....ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
1793.....JAMES WATSON.
1794.....WILLIAM S. SMITH.
1795.....NICHOLAS FISH.
1797.....AQUILA GILES.
1804.....EBENEZER STEVENS.
1824.....MORGAN LEWIS.
1832.....NICHOLAS FISH.
1833.....JOHN TRUMBULL.
1838.....ABRAHAM LEGGETT.
1842.....WILLIAM POPHAM.
1844.....ANTHONY LAMB.
1848.....HORATIO GATES STEVENS.

* There is no record of the elections of officers in the years 1791—1792.

SECRETARIES.

ELECTED

1783..BENJAMIN WALKER.
 1784..JAMES FAIRLIE.
 1785..ROBERT PEMBERTON.
 1788..JOHN STAGG, Jun.
 1790..WILLIAM S. SMITH.
 1793..JAMES M. HUGHES.
 1794..ABR'M HARDENBURGH.
 1795..BARNARDUS SWART-
 WOUT, Jun.
 1800..JOHN STAGG, Jun.

ELECTED

1803..WILLIAM S. SMITH.*
 1804..WILLIAM POPHAM.
 1805..JOSEPH HARDY
 1810..BENJAMIN LEDYARD †
 1813..HENRY S. DODGE †
 1816..DANIEL E. DUNSCOMB.‖
 1826..CHARLES GRAHAM.
 1838..CHARLES A. CLINTON.
 1843..EDW'D P. MARCELLIN

1790, Dec. 8.—The Secretary being absent, the Standing Committee chose William Morris to do the duties of Secretary.

TREASURERS.

ELECTED

1783..PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT.
 1788..RICHARD PLATT.
 1793‡.ABIJAH HAMMOND.
 1794..THEODOSIUS FOWLER.
 1796..LEONARD BLEECKER.

ELECTED

1816..JONATHAN BURRALL.
 1820..THEODOSIUS FOWLER.
 1842..ANTHONY LAMB.
 1844..HAMILTON FISH.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

ELECTED

1783..NICHOLAS FISH.
 1785..RICHARD PLATT.
 1788..EDWARD DUNSCOMB.
 1793..LEONARD BLEECKER.
 1794..BARNARDUS SWART-
 WOUT, Jun.
 1795..LEONARD BLEECKER.

ELECTED

1796..JOSEPH HARDY.
 1805..JAMES FAIRLIE.
 1807..JOHN KEESE.
 1809..JONAS ADDOMS.
 1828..ANTHONY LAMB.
 1842..WILLIAM B. CROSBY.
 1850..THEODOSIUS FOWLER.

* Appointed by the Standing Committee, Dec. 7, 1803.

†	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1810.	} Subsequently elected by the Society.
‡	do	do	do	Jan. 6, 1813.	
‖	do	do	do	Dec. 4, 1816.	

§ Mr. Dunscomb appears to have been Treasurer some time during the interval between 1790 and 1793. (See Minutes of the Standing Committee, Dec. 3, 1793.)

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The following notices are extracts from the General Orders, issued upon the decease of members of the New York State Society, and embrace all except the formal parts of such notices. Since the year 1826, such General Orders have been recorded in the book of minutes, although none appear prior to that date. This fact will account for the absence of any notice of many valued members of the Society, who died prior to the year 1826. The extracts are confined to the notices of original and hereditary members:

HENRY S. DODGE, ESQ.

New York, Sept. 25, 1826.

The President announces to the Society, the death of Henry S. Dodge, Esq., an hereditary member of the Society, and the son of Capt. Samuel Dodge, of Col. Dubois's regiment, of the Revolutionary Army.

GENERAL JOHN DOUGHTY.

New York, October 11, 1826.

The President communicates to the members, the decease of another Revolutionary Patriot, Gen. John Doughty, of Morristown, New Jersey. Gen. Doughty served as Captain in the second regiment of Artillery, commanded by the late Col. John Lamb, during the Revolutionary War, and was a brave and much respected officer.

WILLIAM LEAYCRAFT.

New York, June 8, 1827.

The President announces to the Society, the death of William Leaycraft, a Revolutionary member. He was a Lieutenant in Col. John Lamb's regiment of Artillery, during the war of the Revolution, and served until the army was disbanded by order of General Washington.

DE WITT CLINTON.

New York, February 15, 1828.

The President performs the melancholy duty of announcing to the members, that his Excellency, De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State, and a member of this State Society, departed this life at Albany, on the evening of the 6th inst.

Governor Clinton's public and private life are so generally known, his patriotism and love of country so universally admitted, his philanthropy and talents so justly admired, that his death is at this time to be mourned as a national loss, while his attachment to the members of the Society, and his continued exertions to promote the best interests of the Institution, made him to be regarded as a personal friend.

JEDEDIAH WATERMAN, ESQ.

New York, September 25, 1828.

The President informs the members, that Jedediah Waterman, Esq., an original member of the Society, died this morning, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Waterman was an Ensign in the 8th Massachusetts regiment of the Continental Army, was a brave and intelligent officer, and served until the close of the Revolutionary War.

CAPT. EBENEZER MACOMBER.

New York, April 6, 1829.

The President announces to the members, the death of Capt. Ebenezer Macomber, a Revolutionary member of the Society. Capt. Macomber commanded a company in Col. Olney's regiment of the Rhode Island Line of the Continental Army, was an officer of great gallantry, a strict disciplinarian, and generally respected by the Army.

COL. RICHARD PLATT.

New York, March 4, 1830.

The President announces to the members of the Society, with deep regret, the death of their friend and brother, Col Richard Platt. Col. Platt entered the Revolutionary Army in 1775, and received a commission as Lieutenant, in the 1st New York regiment, then commanded by Colonel, afterwards Major General M'Dougal. He accompanied the army, which, in that year, invaded Canada, under the command of the late General Schuyler, was at the capture of St. John's and Montreal, and acted a gallant part under General Montgomery, in the memorable attack upon Quebec, on the 31st of December, of that year; upon which occasion he acted as Adjutant

General, and was entrusted with the preparations for storming the city. After the army retired from Canada, Col. Platt was appointed Aid-de-camp to Major General M'Dougal; accompanied the expedition of 1781, into Virginia, against Lord Cornwallis, and was present at the surrender of the British army at Yorktown, on the 21st Oct., of that year; upon which occasion he acted as Deputy Quarter-Master General.

Col. Platt continued in the army until the close of the Revolutionary War, and was alike distinguished for intrepidity and good conduct.

COL. MARINUS WILLETT.

New York, August, 23, 1830.

The President, with deep and sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society, the death of their venerable and esteemed friend and brother, Col. Marinus Willet, who departed this life last evening. Col. Willett commenced his military career in the Colonial service of the British Government, in the reign of George the 2d, was actively engaged in the northern and western frontiers of this State in the French war, (of 1756,) and was present at the battle of Lake George, where the first Lord Howe was killed. Upon the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, Col. Willett joined the standard, and entered the service of his country, in which it was his good fortune to be highly distinguished and useful. He was a volunteer at the battle of Monmouth, on the 28th June, 1778, when the British forces under General Sir Henry Clinton were defeated; he was eminently distinguished in the siege of Fort Stanwix, and also at the battle of Johnstown, (Montgomery county,) on the 25th October, 1781, in both of which he commanded.

Col. Willett continued in the Revolutionary Army until the close of the War of Independence, commanding at that time the 5th regiment; he was remarkable for personal bravery, military enterprise, and energy of character.

In private life, Col. Willett was one of the most amiable of men, and after the war, held several civil offices, the last of which was the Mayoralty of the city.

MAJOR JAMES FAIRLIE.

New York, October 11, 1830.

The President announces to the members of the Society, with deep regret, the death of their friend and companion, Major Jas. Fairlie.

Major Fairlie entered the Revolutionary Army in the latter part of the year 1775, or early in the year 1776: was first commissioned as a¹ Ensign in the 1st New York regiment, then commanded by Colonel, afterwards Maj. Gen. M'Dougal, and upon the reform of the army, was appointed to the same rank in the regiment then commanded by Colonel, afterwards Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt; he accompanied his regiment to the north, and was present, and distinguished himself at the capture of the British army, commanded by Gen. Burgoyne, in the year 1777. In the year 1778, Major Fairlie was appointed Aid-de-camp to Maj. General the Baron Steuben, and acted in that capacity at the battle of Monmouth, which took place in the same year. Afterwards, Maj. Fairlie went with the army into Virginia, where he was taken prisoner; after his exchange, he joined the army again at Newburgh, in this State, and continued in it until the close of the Revolutionary War.

Maj. Fairlie was, during the war, a brave and intelligent officer, and after its close, was elected and appointed to different civil offices, the duties of which were discharged by him with great zeal and ability.

COL. RICHARD VARICK.

New York, July 31, 1831.

The Vice President, with feelings of deep and most sincere regret, performs the melancholy duty of announcing to the members of the Society, the death of their venerable, beloved, and patriotic President, Col. Richard Varick.

Col. Varick has, for more than fifty years, been a distinguished man; his military, civil, and private life have successively been subjects of commendation, and the Vice President regrets that the ordinary limits of an order, only permit him to give a rapid sketch of the prominent acts of the well-spent life of their deceased friend and companion.

Immediately after the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, Col. Varick, animated by the strongest attachment to his country, tendered his services to the late Maj. Gen. Schuyler, then commanding the Northern Army, and was appointed his Military Secretary. In February, 1776, he was appointed by Congress, Deputy Commissary General of Musters for the Northern Army, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and joined the army in that capacity in the spring of the same year, and continued attached thereto after the command of that army was conferred upon the late Maj. General Gates: he was

present at the memorable battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, (15th of September and 7th of October, 1777), and with others reaped the reward of those actions in the surrender of the British army, commanded by General Burgoyne, to General Gates, on the 16th day of October, in the same year. After Burgoyne's surrender, Colonel Varick was stationed at West Point, and performed the duty of Inspector General of the troops of that post and its vicinity until after the treason of General Arnold, to whose family he was for some time attached as Aid-de-camp. After the desertion of General Arnold, Colonel Varick was attached to the military family of the Father of our Country, (General Washington,) in which capacity he was by him appointed his Recording Secretary until near the close of the Revolutionary War, and possessed his esteem and confidence in an eminent degree.

After the evacuation of this city by the British troops, on the 25th of November, 1783, and the restoration of the Civil Government of the State, Colonel Varick was appointed Recorder of the City, and subsequently Mayor; and held the latter office for many years.

Colonel Varick was elected President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati on the 4th of July, 1806, and has held the office ever since, having been re-elected annually; his courtesy and kindness to the members, his liberality to such of the descendants of deceased members as needed it, and his attachment to this Institution can never be forgotten.

WILLIAM TORREY.

New York, October 12, 1831.

The Vice President, with sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society, that William Torrey, an aged and respectable member of this Society, has departed this life. He died on the 8th inst., of a lingering and painful illness.

Mr. Torrey was, during the Revolutionary War, a Lieutenant in Colonel Hazen's regiment, and in all his conduct evinced great bravery and attention to his duties; and although, from his situation, he had not the honor of any particular distinction, yet he had the merit, (and great it was in those times) of having devoted himself to his country's cause, and by his services promoted the great event of our emancipation from a foreign dominion, and of the establishment of a free and independent government in these United States.

GEN. PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT.

New York, November 9, 1831.

The Vice President, in the discharge of his official duty, announces to the members of the Society, that their venerable and respected friend and companion, Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt, departed this life at his residence in West Chester county, on Saturday, the 5th inst., in the eighty-second year of his age. Afflicting as this dispensation of Providence must be to the members of the Society, with whom the deceased was so long associated, it is to be remembered that he died full of years, and possessed to the last, the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Gen. Van Cortlandt was at the time of his death the oldest surviving officer of his rank in the New York line of the Continental Army. He was a Major of the Colonial Militia previous to the Revolution; and in the year 1775, he was commissioned to the same rank in the Revolutionary Army; was appointed Lieut. Colonel in February, 1776, and Colonel of the 2d New York Regiment in the month of November of the same year, and at the close of the war he was commissioned as a Brigadier General. He was in the battle of Monmouth Court-house, New-Jersey, and in the actions of Stillwater and Bemis' Heights in September and October, 1777, and had the honor to be present at the surrender of the British armies, commanded by Gen. Burgoyne, and Lord Cornwallis.

Gen. Van Cortlandt's regiment was, upon several occasions, complimented for its discipline and appearance, in the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

In the year 1793, Gen. Van Cortlandt was elected a member of Congress, and continued a member of that body until about the year 1809, when he declined public employment, and retired to his farm, near Croton, upon the North River.

COL. HENRY BEEKMAN LIVINGSTON.

New York, November 10, 1831.

The Vice President yesterday announced to the members of the Society, the death of Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt, a member. It is now his melancholy duty to inform them of the decease of another distinguished patriot of the Revolution, Col. Henry Beekman Livingston, also a member of the Society. He died at his seat, near Rhinebeck, in Dutchess county, on Sunday morning last, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Col. Livingston was actively engaged in that momentous struggle which emancipated the United States from a foreign dominion. He was with Gen. Montgomery in the brave but unfortunate attack upon Quebec, was wounded in the battle of the Brandywine while leading his troops to the assault, and distinguished himself in the campaign in Rhode Island. He commanded the 4th New York Regiment, and throughout the war evinced himself a brave man and able commander.

COL. ROBERT TROUP.

New York, January 14, 1832.

The Acting President, with deep regret, announces to the members of the Society, that their venerable and respected friend, Col. Robert Troup, died this morning at his residence in this city, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. This dispensation of Providence cannot be otherwise than deeply afflicting to the members of the Society, because to the public loss occasioned by the death of such an individual, they add the loss of an esteemed companion, who, while health permitted, devoted his time and talents to the promotion of the best interests of the country, and of the institution of which he was a member.

At the commencement of the American Revolution, Col. Troup was engaged in the study of the law, in the office of John Jay, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States, and Governor of this State. He quitted his studies, and solicited and obtained the appointment of Lieutenant, and with that rank joined the Continental Army, then stationed upon Long Island, under the command of General Sullivan, early in the year 1776. He was shortly afterwards appointed Aid-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Woodhull, and was with the latter at the encampment near Brooklyn, when the Americans were attacked and defeated, on the 27th of August, by the British forces, under the command of Generals Sir Henry Clinton, Percy and Cornwallis. In that action, several Generals and Colonel Troup were made prisoners. Colonel Troup was confined for some time in the Jersey prison-ship at the Wallabout, and subsequently transferred to the Provost (Prison) in this city, where he remained until the spring of 1777, when he was exchanged and joined the army in New Jersey. General Gates having been in the same spring appointed by Congress to the command of the Northern Army, selected and appointed Col. Troup one of his Aids-de-camp, and joined that army in that capacity at Saratoga, in August of the same year; was present at the

action at Stillwater, and at the surrender of the British army, commanded by Gen. Burgoyne, on the 17th of October.

In February, 1778, Col. Troup was appointed by Congress, Secretary of the Board of War, appointed to sit at the seat of government, of which Gen. Gates was President, and continued to act as such Secretary until the Board was dissolved in the following year; after which Col. Troup went to New Jersey, and completed his law studies with the late Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court.

Some years after the peace, Col. Troup was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-York, held that office for several years, and then retired to private life.

WILLIAM WALTON MORRIS, Esq.

New York, April 6, 1832.

The Acting President, with sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society, the death of their venerable friend and companion in arms, William Walton Morris, Esq. He died yesterday, after a severe and lingering illness, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Mr. Morris joined the Continental Army as soon as his age and studies permitted; was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Artillery, and served with that rank until the close of the war.

DR. THOMAS TILLOTSON.

New York, May 11, 1832.

The acting President, with deep regret, announces to the members of the Society, the death of another of their venerable compatriots and friends, Dr. Thomas Tillotson. He died at his seat near Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, on Sunday last, in the 81st year of his age.

Dr. Tillotson was an able and zealous advocate of the American Revolution; highly gifted by nature and improved by education, he devoted his talents and himself to the promotion of our National Independence. He was appointed by Congress, Physician and Surgeon General of the Northern Hospital Department of the army, and served in that capacity until the close of the Revolutionary War. After the peace of 1783, Doct. Tillotson was several times elected to the Legislature, and was in the year 1801, and again in 1807, appointed Secretary of this State. Always of a delicate constitution, he was, in 1808, compelled to decline public employment, and passed

the remainder of his life in the bosom of his family. He enjoyed (to him and to us) the heartfelt satisfaction, of living to see the United States prosperous and happy beyond his most sanguine expectations.

GENERAL JOHN H. WENDELL.

New York, July 12, 1832.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the members of the Society, the decease of their respected friend and companion in arms, Gen. John H. Wendell. He died at the city of Albany, on Monday last, in the 88th year of his age.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary contest, Gen. Wendell abandoned the practice of the law, in which he was then engaged, and was appointed a Captain in the 1st New York regiment, commanded by the late Col. Van Schaick. He distinguished himself at the celebrated battle of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey; and served in the Northern Army, commanded by the late Maj. Gen. Gates, until and after the surrender of Burgoyne's army.

After the peace, Gen. Wendell accepted a command in the militia, and continued attached to it until he was promoted to the rank of General.

ABIJAH HAMMOND, Esq.

New York, December 31, 1832.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the members of the Society, the death of Abijah Hammond, Esq., another of their Revolutionary companions. He died yesterday, at his residence, at Throg's Neck, Westchester county, in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. Hammond joined the Continental Army in the year 1776, as a member of Capt. Frothingham's company of artillery, attached to Col. Crane's regiment, and was, in the next year, commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 3d regiment of artillery, of the Continental Army. In the early part of the campaign of 1777, Mr. Hammond went with his company to the North, and was in Fort Stanwix, (afterwards Fort Schuyler,) during the time it was besieged by Gen'l St. Ledger. He subsequently went with his regiment to Virginia. He was afterwards, and in the same year, attached to the Adjutant General's Department, under Col. Scammel, and continued in that department until the close of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Hammond was a brave and intelligent officer, and his services in the Adj. Gen'l's Department, were highly esteemed by the army.

DR. JOHN R. B. RODGERS.

New York, January 29, 1833.

The President, with sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society, that another of their Revolutionary companions, Dr. John R. B. Rodgers, died this morning, at his residence in this city, in the 75th year of his age.

Dr. Rodgers entered the army at the commencement of our Revolution, and was appointed Surgeon of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, in the line of the Continental Army, and continued attached to the army until the close of the Revolutionary War, occasionally doing duty as a Garrison Surgeon, and for a time, in the General Hospital. He was highly esteemed in the army for his talents and humanity, and since the peace, has been an active and useful member of society.

COL. NICHOLAS FISH.

New York, June 20, 1833.

The President, with unfeigned sorrow, communicates to the members of the Society, the death of their distinguished brother officer, Col. Nicholas Fish. He died in this city, this morning, aged 75 years.

The limits of a general order, permit only a rapid sketch of the life and military achievements of the deceased. At the commencement of the Revolution, Col. Fish was Aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen'l John Morin Scott, and he and his corps went into service as "six months' men." On the 21st Nov., 1776, he was appointed by Congress, Major of the 2d New York regiment of the Continental Army, (commanded by Colonel, afterwards General Philip Van Cortlandt) and served with that rank during the Revolutionary War; and was, at its close, by a resolution of Congress, commissioned as Lieut. Colonel. He was in the battles of 19th Sept., and 7th Oct. 1777, at Bemis' Heights, in this State, which preceded the surrender of General Burgoyne's army, on the 17th Oct., of the same year. Early in 1778, he was appointed by General Washington, a Division Inspector of the army, under General, the Baron Steuben, who was then Inspector General of the Continental Army; and on the 28th June, 1778, Col. Fish commanded a corps of Light Infantry, in the celebrated battle of Monmouth, New Jersey. In 1779, his regiment and himself, were in Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations of Indians, in which, after enduring every privation, they succeeded in destroying the Indian power. In 1780, he was attached to a corps of Light Infantry, under the command of Gen. Lafayette. In 1781, he

went with his regiment into Virginia, and took a very active part in the battles which eventuated in the surrender of the British army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, on the 19th day of October, in that year. He was Major of the corps of infantry, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General Hamilton, which so gallantly stormed one of the redoubts at Yorktown.

In 1782, Col. Fish was with the main army under General Washington, at Verplanck's Point, in this State, and continued there, at West Point, and at the Cantonment at Newburgh, until the close of the Revolutionary War. Col. Fish's character in the army, was that of an excellent disciplinarian, and very gallant soldier; and he possessed in a high degree the confidence of Washington, La Fayette, and Hamilton.

After the peace, Col. Fish was, for a number of years, Adjutant General of this State; and such was the activity of his mind, and his habits of business, that he continued almost until the close of his useful life, to hold civil employment.

JONATHAN BURRALL, Esq.

New York, November 22, 1834.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the members of the Society, the death of Jonathan Burrall, Esq., an original member. He died at Goshen, Orange county, in the 82d year of his age.

Mr. Burrall entered the army of the Revolution at an early period of the war, and at its close, was Deputy Paymaster General of the Northern Department of the army.

After the war, Mr. Burrall removed to the city of New York, and was first Cashier, and afterwards President of the Bank of America. He finally retired to Goshen, where he ended his days in peace.

COL. SIMEON DE WITT.

New York, December 10, 1834.

The President, with deep and sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society, that he has just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of their highly respected friend and associate Col. Simeon De Witt, who died at Ithaca, Tompkins county, on the 3d inst., in the 79th year of his age, and who was, at the time of his death, Surveyor General of this State.

Col. De Witt has been a patriot from his earliest years. While a student at Queen's College, he joined a volunteer company composed of students, which was broken up, by the capture of New

Brunswick by the British army. He then removed into this State, and was present and serving as a volunteer, from Ulster county, in the line of the Continental Army, at the capture of General Burgoyne, on the 17th Oct., 1777; and was shortly afterwards appointed Assistant Geographer to the army. In the year 1778, Col. De Witt was appointed Geographer-General to the army, in the place of Col. Erskine (whom resigned preparatory to his return to Europe:) held the latter commission until the close of the war of the Revolution, and was always distinguished for zeal and efficiency.

After the peace of 1783, Col. De Witt was appointed Surveyor General of this State, and held that office at the time of his death; having served his country in war and in peace for upwards of half a century, and by the courtesy and kindness of his manner, and the strict integrity of his conduct, acquired, in an eminent degree, the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

JOHN V. B. VARICK, Esq.

New York, May 19, 1835.

The President, with regret, announces to the Society, that John V. B. Varick, Esq., one of its members, died yesterday at his residence, in Jersey City, opposite to this city, after a long illness.

The deceased was admitted in the Society as a member in the right of, and shortly after the death of his uncle, the venerable Col. Richard Varick, formerly President of the Society.

JOHN M'DOUGAL LAWRENCE, Esq.

New York, June 4, 1835.

The President of the Society announces to the members, that he has received the melancholy intelligence of the death of another member of the Society, John M'Dougal Lawrence, Esq. He died on the 22d May last, at French Creek, in Jefferson County.

Mr. Lawrence was the son of John Lawrence, Esq., for some time Judge Advocate of the Northern Army, was admitted into the Society in the right and in the place of Major Gen. Alex. M'Dougal, one of the deceased Presidents of the Society, his grandfather.

MAJOR PETER TAULMAN & GEN. WM. NORTH.

New York, Jan. 6, 1836.

The president announces to the members of the Society, with feelings of deep regret, the recent death of two of their distinguished companions in the glorious war of the Revolution, Major Peter Taulman

and Gen. Wm. North. The first died at his residence, in Rockland County, on the 16th day of December last, in the 70th year of his age, and Gen. North in this city, on the 3d day of January inst. at the advanced age of 83 years.

Major Taulman entered the service of his country in the year 1776, as a Sergeant, in Col. Lamb's Reg. of Artillery, and was soon distinguished for his zeal and military qualifications, and when the corps of Sappers and Miners was formed, he was first appointed by Congress Lieut., and subsequently Capt. Lieut. of that corps, and held that rank in the year 1783, when the Continental Army was disbanded by Gen. Washington, by order of Congress.

Major Taulman was engaged in the battles of Monmouth and Springfield, in the State of New Jersey, in the first of which he was wounded; and was, in 1781, employed in the siege of Yorktown, in the State of Virginia, which resulted in the surrender of the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, to the combined American and French army, commanded by Generals Washington and Rochambeau.

Major Taulman was an officer of great bravery, and distinguished for its usual concomitant, great modesty; and after his country no longer required his services, retired to private life, in which he ended his days respected and beloved by all who knew him.

General North has filled a distinguished page in the history of his country, not only in the war of our Independence, but in our subsequent annals. He was a gentleman by birth, education and early association: and when he took up arms in defence of his country, became the gallant and aspiring officer. He was, in 1777, appointed a Capt. in Col. Jackson's Regiment of Infantry, and was in the battle of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey. He was afterwards (1778) appointed Aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Baron Steuben, soon became his favorite: aided and assisted the Baron in introducing his system of discipline into the Continental Army, to which, under Divine Providence, much of the success of that army may be justly attributed.

General, then Major North, was with the army in Virginia, and was, with Baron Steuben, present at the surrender of the British army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, in Oct., 1781.

After the War of the Revolution was ended, and the Independence of the U. S. acknowledged, Gen. North retired to private life; but afterwards, induced to accept public employment in support of the institutions which his valor had contributed to found, was several times elected to the Legislature of this State, was Speaker of the Assembly, and for a short period one of the Senators of this State in the Congress

of the U. S. During our troubles with France, in the Presidency the elder Adams, Major North was appointed Adj. Gen. of the Army, which was raised on that occasion, with the rank of Brigadier General.

It is painful to the President thus to be called upon to announce to the Society, the death of his and their early friends and companions ; a few only of those yet remain, who periled life and fortune, to achieve that Independence, which is now, so justly, the pride and boast of every American ; and every death in the Society is, to that few, the death of a friend and a brother soldier ; and is to be mourned accordingly.

COL. LEBBEUS LOOMIS.

New York, January 21, 1836.

The President of the Society is again called upon to announce to the Society the death of another of their distinguished Revolutionary companions. Col. Lebbeus Loomis departed this life at Cherry Valley, in Otsego county, in this State, on the 10th inst., in the eightieth year of his age.

Col. Loomis was a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill, near Boston, on the 17th of June, 1776, being then about 17 years of age. He subsequently entered the Continental Army as an Ensign in Col. Swift's regiment, in the Connecticut line of the army ; was in the battle of the Brandywine in September, 1777, and in the battle of Germantown, in the month of October, in the same year ; after which he was appointed Adjutant of Col. Swift's regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant, and was with that rank in the battle of Monmouth, on the 28th of June, 1778.

Adj. Loomis was a gallant and brave officer, and universally respected in the army, (then commanded by Gen. Washington), in which he was serving, and continued in service until the close of the Revolutionary War.

After the war, Adj. Loomis settled in the city of New York, and soon took an active part in the active organization of the Uniform Militia, which became the successors of the Continental Army, and were embodied in order to preserve the institutions which had been formed by the War of the Revolution. He was 1st Major, and afterwards Colonel, of one of the city regiments of artillery. He retired from military command about the year 1799, possessing the highest esteem of his associates in arms and the respect of the public. About eight years since he removed to Cherry Valley, where he ended his days.

COL. AARON BURR.

New York, September 15, 1836.

The President announces to the members the death of Col. Aaron Burr, an original member of the Society, a distinguished officer in the Army of the Revolution, and Vice President of the United States during the first presidential term of the venerable Thomas Jefferson. He died at Richmond House, on Staten Island, on the 13th inst., in the eighty-first year of his age.

Col. Burr has filled so large a space in the history of his country, and has been so connected with its military and political annals, that it is not possible, in the ordinary limits of a general order, to do more than glance at the principal events of his eventful life, and to leave to the historian and biographer to complete the details and transmit them to posterity.

Col. Burr was born in the year 1756; entered the Army of the Revolution in the early part of the year 1775 as a volunteer, and was stationed for a short time at Winters' Hill, and at Cambridge, in the vicinity of Boston, and formed one of that illustrious band who were the first to resist the oppressions of England, and to assert by force of arms the right of the then American Colonies to be represented in the British Parliament, or to be exempted from taxes imposed by their authority. He, in the course of the same year, joined General (then Colonel) Arnold as a volunteer, and marched with his detachment from Newburyport, through the wilderness, to Quebec, to the assistance of Gen. Montgomery, and in the assault on that fortress, on the 31st of December, 1775, acted as an aid of that gallant officer, and was at his side when he fell mortally wounded. After the repulse of the Americans, Col. Burr remained with that army until it joined the main army at Morristown, New Jersey. He was afterwards appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle at Gowanus, Long Island, and in the subsequent retreat from Long Island and New York.

In the year 1777, Colonel Burr was appointed Lieut. Colonel of Colonel Malcom's regiment, one of the sixteen regiments raised by authority of Congress for the prosecution of the war, and commanded that regiment for about two years, Colonel Malcolm never having joined it. At the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, 28th of June, 1778, Colonel Burr commanded the above regiment, which formed a part of Lord Sterling's division, and greatly distinguished himself for his science, intrepidity and vigilance.

Colonel Burr afterwards had a partizan command in Westchester county, in this State, and was eminently successful in checking the depredations committed by the British horse, commanded by Colonels Delancy and Van Buskirk.

At the close of the year 1779, Colonel Burr retired from the army on account of ill health, commenced the study of the law in New Jersey, under the late Judge Paterson, and finally settled in New York. In 1790, he was appointed Attorney General of the State, and in 1792 elected one of the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States. Colonel Burr was several times elected to the State Legislature; was in 1801 President of the Convention which revised the Constitution of this State, and in the same year elected Vice President of the United States.

Colonel Burr was, in his military life, always distinguished by his science, bravery, and enterprise, and in his civil and professional life for talents of the highest order.

JONAS ADDOMS.

New York, July 17, 1837.

The President, with sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society, the death of Jonas Addoms, an original member. He died yesterday (Sunday) morning, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Addoms was born in New Jersey, but resided in this city, and was a private in a uniform company, when the British ship of war *Asia* fired upon the city, and destroyed that part of it lying west of Broadway. He afterwards removed to Hopewell, New Jersey, and was one of five who volunteered their services for the defence of this city; was attached to the corps of five months' men, and was stationed with his corps on Long Island, at the Narrows, when the British fleet, under Lord Howe, arrived, and landed the British army at New Utrecht. He afterwards joined a company of New Jersey militia; was Acting Quartermaster of a regiment of New Jersey militia, which was marched to the assistance of Gen. Washington, in expectation of the battle at Germantown, and after having marched all night, arrived in front of the British entrenchments early in the morning, when the British were attacked and beaten back some distance, until reinforced; when the regiment was compelled in turn to retire.

Mr. Addoms was shortly afterwards appointed an Assistant to Col. Timothy Pickering, then Quartermaster-General of the Army, and was with the army at White Plains, in Westchester county, in this

State, while the British and American armies were contesting the possession of that county.

Mr. Addoms was first commissioned as an officer in the line of the Continental Army by Gen. George Clinton, in August, 1781, and was afterwards commissioned by Congress as 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Col. John Lamb. This commission is dated 29th January, 1782, with rank from the 20th of August, 1781. Lieut. Addoms continued with this regiment until the close of the war: having marched into this city with the main army on the 25th of November, 1783, when the British evacuated it; and was stationed for some time in the old fort, at the foot of Broadway, now the present Battery. He was a brave man, a vigilant officer and much esteemed by the army.

After the peace of 1783, Mr. Addoms first settled in Philadelphia, afterwards removed to Boston, and after three years' residence in the latter place, returned to New-York, where he was appointed by Col. Lamb, then Collector of this Port, first as Weigher, and afterwards Public Storekeeper; remained attached to the Custom-house, under different Collectors, and amid all the changes of political parties, for thirty-three years and seven months. About three years since, Mr. Addoms retired from public service, and passed the evening of his days in the quiet of his own family.

CAPT. NATHANIEL NORTON.

New York, October 9, 1837.

The President of the Society, with deep regret, announces to its members, that Capt. Nathaniel Norton, one of their respected companions in the War of the Revolution, and the most aged member of the New York State Society, departed this life on Saturday last, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

Capt. Norton entered the service of his country as a private in the Provincial corps, in the (French) War of 1756; was a Corporal in the forces commanded by Gen. Bradstreet, in the year 1760, and was stationed for some time at Oswego, in this State.

Early in the year 1775, upon the breaking out of the Revolution, Capt. Norton was appointed and commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 4th New York (Continental) Regiment, commanded by Col. Henry B. Livingston, and continued attached to that regiment until the latter part of the year 1781, when the then five New York regiments were, by a resolution of Congress, consolidated into two regiments; and although Lieut. Norton was not appointed to a command in the

consolidated regiments, yet such was the estimate of his services and usefulness, that his pay and appointments were continued until the close of the Revolutionary War, and he became entitled, under the resolution of Congress, to the rank of Captain.

In the same year 1781, he was appointed by Governor (then General) George Clinton, a Commissioner to procure loans of money from the inhabitants of Long Island, in aid of the Revolutionary War; and the better to conceal this object of his appointment and fulfil its duties, was appointed Captain of a small government vessel, called the Suffolk, then cruising in the Sound, between Connecticut and Long Island.

Capt. Norton did duty with the 'corps de reserve' at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, on the 28th of June, 1778, and was engaged with the artillery on that occasion. He afterwards accompanied Gen. Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations of Indians, then occupying the Western part of this State, and was prevented by sickness from taking part with his regiment in the action of Bemis' Heights and Stillwater, which led to the capture or surrender of the British army, commanded by Gen. Burgoyne.

After the close of the War of Independence, Captain Norton retired to a farm on Long Island, and continued there until about 1790, when he became an Elder, and afterwards a Pastor of the Baptist Church. He was settled for some time in Connecticut, and subsequently at Herkimer, in this State, and continued in the ministry of the church until about the year 1805, when his age and infirmities rendered it expedient to withdraw from the pastoral office. He passed his remaining years principally in this city, respected by all who knew him.

COL. CHARLES GRAHAM.

New York, February 13, 1838.

The President announces to the Society, with extreme regret, the death of their much esteemed Secretary, Col. Charles Graham, which took place last night at 10 o'clock.

Col. Graham entered the Society by virtue of the right of his uncle, Charles Graham, who had been a Captain in the Army of the Revolution, and had distinguished himself in many hard fought battles. Col. Graham's father, John Graham, also served in the Revolutionary Army, as an Aid-de-camp to Gov. Clinton, and also as a volunteer aid to Gen. Washington at the battle of White Plains. In consequence of his residence in the country, he released to his son his claims to succeed his brother as a member of the Society.

Col. Graham was elected a member of the Society on the 10th day of August, 1818, and was appointed its Secretary on the 4th day of July, 1826. He served during the last war with Great Britain as Inspector of the Brigade, commanded by Gen. Jonas Mapes, and was frequently consulted by Gov. Tompkins during his command in this district; and after the close of the war he was appointed to the command of the 125th Regiment of State Infantry.

Col. Graham had the interest of the Society much at heart, and was an active and efficient officer of it, and his loss will be severely felt and greatly lamented by the Society as well as the community at large.

MAJOR JACOB REED.

New York, May 31, 1838.

The President of the Society, with very deep regret, announces to the members, the death of Major Jacob Reed, one of their highly respected companions of the Revolutionary Army, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-five years.

Major Reed was a native of this city, and at the commencement of the Revolution was preparing himself for mercantile pursuits; but immediately abandoned all his hopes and prospects of gain, and joined the standard of his country.

On the 1st of February, 1777, he was appointed to the office of Captain-Lieutenant in the Regiment of Artillery, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel John Lamb, and was subsequently promoted to the office of Captain in the said regiment, and continued in the service until the conclusion of the war. He was a meritorious and efficient officer, attending to his duties with the most rigid punctuality and persevering industry.

Having secured a competency, he visited Europe a few years after the Revolutionary Peace, and since his return to his native land, has lived much in retirement, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

COL. DAVID BROOKS.

New York, August 30, 1838.

The President announces to the Society the death of Col. David Brooks, an original member of the Society, who died this morning, aged eighty-two.

Col. Brooks was a meritorious officer of the Revolutionary Army, from the beginning to the close of the war; and was highly respected

and esteemed as an efficient officer, attending to his duties with the most rigid punctuality and persevering duty. In private life his character was unexceptionable.

JOHN VAN DYK, Esq.,

New York, February 29, 1840.

The President, with sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society, the death of John Van Dyk, Esq., an original member, who died on Friday morning, in the 87th year of his age.

Mr. Van Dyk was born in this city, and continued to reside here until his death. He was a member of Capt. Stephen Delaney's regiment of Artillery, when the ship of war Asia fired on the city, and the same night, assisted to remove the cannon from the Battery.

He was appointed a Lieut. of Artillery by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, March 24, 1776, and in November of the same year, was appointed a 1st Lieut. by the Continental Congress. He subsequently became a Captain in Col. Lamb's regiment of Artillery, and before the conclusion of the war had attained the rank of Major.

He was present at the battles of Monmouth and Trenton, and at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

At one period of the war, he was, while on a voyage for his health, captured by an English frigate, and underwent all the horrors and sufferings of a confinement in the Jersey prison ship.

After the war, Mr. Van Dyk was in business as a merchant in this city, for several years; but was subsequently appointed to a situation in the Custom House, where he continued to be employed until his death.

THEODOSIUS FOWLER, Esq.

It is the painful duty of the President, to announce to the Society, the death of Theodosius Fowler, for many years Treasurer of the Society, and a brave and distinguished officer in the Revolutionary Army.

He entered the service of his country at an early age, and during the most gloomy period of the Revolution. He was appointed eldest Ensign in the 1st New York Regiment, commanded by Gen. M'Dougal, in February or March, 1776, and was promoted to a 1st. Lieutenancy on the 22d November, the same year, and was made Captain in the same regiment Ap. 23, 1778; and in 1780 or '81, was transferred to the 2d N. Y. Regiment, where he continued to the end of the

war, not having been absent fifty days from the army during this whole period.

In 1776, he was present at the battle of Long Island, and in the next campaign, was under Gen. Gates, at the capture of Burgoyne. He was subsequently stationed at Valley Forge, and distinguished himself shortly after, at the battle of Monmouth. While stationed at White Plains, the following year, he surprised a corps of Hessians at Dobbs' Ferry, and was highly complimented by Col. Butler for his conduct on that occasion. The ensuing winter he was stationed on the Mohawk, and in the spring, accompanied Gen. Jas. Clinton in his expedition against the Mohawks, which terminated in the dissolution of that formidable Indian Confederacy.

In the campaign of 1780, he served under Gen. Lafayette; and in 1781, he was present at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was engaged in various places during the rest of the war, and continued in service until the army was dissolved in 1783.

Capt. Fowler was a good citizen, a brave soldier, and a most worthy man in all the relations of life; his reputation for honor and integrity, was unquestioned: and he died, after a well spent life, respected and honored by all who knew him.

MAJOR ABRAHAM LEGGETT.

New York, Jan. 17, 1842.

The President of the Society, with deep regret, announces to the members, the decease of their venerable friend and Vice President, Maj. Abraham Leggett, which took place yesterday, after a short illness.

Major Leggett was born Jan. 3d, 1754, in the town of West Farms, Westchester county, New York. In July, 1776, he entered a volunteer corps that was formed at Poughkeepsie, under Bernardus Swartwout; they marched down to New York, and joined the army on Long Island, the day after the battle of Flatbush. His company was at first stationed on the left, but afterwards in the rear guard. Maj. Leggett soon made himself conspicuous by his courage and patriotism, and took a very active part in covering the retreat of the American Army from Long Island. He was one of the last to leave the shore, and was about to swim the river, when the timely arrival of two boats, secured the retreat of his party, just at the moment the British horse galloped to the shore. He took part in the engagements at Harlem and White Plains, as well as in various skirmishes and expeditions; shared in the sufferings of the New Jersey Army

during the cold winter of 1777, and in January of that year, received his discharge, together with a commission in the Standing Army, which latter, though unexpected, he eagerly accepted. He was first employed as a recruiting officer, in the neighborhood of Bedford, Westchester county, in which service he was eminently useful; but was afterwards ordered to Fort Montgomery. When that Post, after a stout and bloody defence, fell into the hands of the British, he became a prisoner of war, and after having suffered the greatest privations and cruelties, he was finally exchanged in 1781.

COL. JOHN TRUMBULL.

New York, Nov. 13, 1843.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the members of this Society, the death of their venerable friend, Col. John Trumbull, an original member, who departed this life on Friday morning, the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, in the 87th year of his age, at the residence of Mrs. Leutner, 15 Amity street.

Col. Trumbull, at an early period of our Revolutionary struggle, entered the army, and was attached to the military family of General Washington, whose warm regard he maintained till the close of the war. His military life is so familiar to most of our citizens, that it would be superfluous to recapitulate. Suffice it to say, that in all his capacities, he was a distinguished and meritorious man, as well as an exemplary Christian.

The Society will be debarred the melancholy satisfaction of attending his respected remains to the grave, they having, at his request, been removed to New Haven; but they will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

WILLIAM H. LEAYCRAFT.

New York, Feb., 1844.

The President, with much regret, announces to the members of this Society, the decease of Wm. H. Leaycraft, who departed this life on the of this month, in the 45th year of his age. Mr. Leaycraft entered the Society as an hereditary member in right of his father, Wm. Leaycraft, on the 4th July, 1827, was elected a member of the Standing Committee, on the 4th July, 1839, the duties of which office he discharged with much zeal and fidelity till within a short period of his death.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

The President announces, with sorrow, the death of Leonard Bleecker, an original member of this Society, and equally respectable as a soldier and citizen.

Mr. Bleecker was, on the 28th June, 1775, appointed 2d Lieut. in Capt. Marinus Willett's company, in the 1st. N. Y. Regiment, and was present at the capture of St. John's, by Gen. Montgomery. He was promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy in the May following, was present at the battle of Long Island, and subsequently at the battle of Princeton. On the 1st Jan., 1777, he was appointed Captain in the 3d N. Y. Regiment; was ordered to Fort Stanwix, and participated in the gallant and successful defence of that Fort, when invested by Gen. St. Leger. In the year 1779, he accompanied a detachment of men under Col. Van Schaick, to destroy the chief town of the Onondagas, which object was effected without the loss of a man. In Sept. of the same year, he was under the command of Gen. Jas. Clinton at the battle of Newtown, when the confederacy of the Five Nations was defeated after a very severe contest. In the campaigns of 1780, and '81, he served under Gen. Lafayette, and in the latter year was Brigade Major of Gen. Hayden's Brigade, and on the 21st Oct., witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Mr. Bleecker was an active and energetic officer, and after devoting the best portion of his life to his country, in the field, on the restoration of peace, united himself with objects of a praiseworthy, useful, and benevolent character. He was, for many years, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Vice President of the N. Y. Free School during the Presidency of De Witt Clinton, and Treasurer, for 18 years, of this Society.

Mr. Bleecker was esteemed and respected by the community in which he lived, and his high character and eminent services were an example worthy of the imitation of posterity. His name will be enrolled on the list of Revolutionary worthies, and he will be honored as one of the cotemporaries and associates of those pure and virtuous men.

MAJOR GENERAL MORGAN LEWIS.

New York, April 8, 1844.

It is the painful duty of the Vice President of the Society to announce the death of Major General Morgan Lewis, the President of the Society, and President General of the General Society of the Cincinnati in the U. S. He died on Sunday, the 7th inst., in the 90th

year of his age, his life having been protracted beyond the usual period allotted to man.

He was a son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was born in this city, on the 16th October, 1754. He was educated at Princeton College, and graduated with honor at the commencement, in 1773.

In June, 1775, he joined the army, then investing the town of Boston, as a volunteer, in a rifle company; and in August assumed the command of a company of volunteers. In November he was appointed First Major of the 2d Regiment, of which the venerable John Jay was Colonel; but as public duties of an important character prevented the assumption of the command by Mr. Jay, it necessarily devolved upon Major Lewis.

In June, 1776, he accompanied General Gates into Canada, as Chief of his Staff, with the rank of Colonel, and was subsequently at Ticonderoga, (then hourly expecting an attack from General Carleton,) until its evacuation, in July, 1777. During the following month he was present at the defeat of Burgoyne, and was appointed to receive the British troops after their surrender.

In 1778 he was with General Clinton, on an expedition to the Valley of the Mohawk, against a strong force of British regulars, Butler's, Caldwell's and M'Kay's partizan corps. and Brant's savages. At Stone Arabia he led the advance against the enemy, who were gallantly attacked and entirely routed; and in 1780 he accompanied Gov. Clinton to Crown Point to intercept a corps of British troops.

At the conclusion of the war he was appointed Col. Commandant of a corps of volunteer militia, and had the honor of escorting Gen. Washington at his first inauguration as President of the U. S. In 1804 he was elected Governor of the State of New York, which office he held for one term; and in 1810 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, by a larger majority than had ever before been given.

In May, 1812, he was appointed Quarter-master General of the Army of the United States, with the rank of a Brigadier; and on the subsequent institution of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, advanced a large sum of money for their relief from his private means, as the Government was unable to procure a sufficient sum in currency which would be received in Canada, in discharge of the debts they had contracted, and to provide the necessary means for their conveyance from Quebec to the United States. He also advanced money to Col. Wilcox, to enable him to fulfil his engagements to a corps he had raised in Canada, by permission of the General Government. While

referring to these evidences of his generous disposition and public spirit, it may be added he remitted a large amount of rents to such of his tenants as had served during the war, either in the militia or regular army.

In March, 1813, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and ordered to the Niagara Frontier; and on the 27th April made a successful descent on the British side of the Niagara River, near Fort George. In the following year he was entrusted with the organization of the defences of the City of New York, then daily under the expectation of an attack, which was diverted to the City of New Orleans, and eventuated in the glorious victory of 8th January, 1815.

His last appearance in public life was on the 22d February, 1832, when, at the request of the Corporation of this city, he delivered an oration in honor of General Washington, at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of his nativity.

The Vice President, in this necessarily brief and imperfect recapitulation of the services of this distinguished man, cannot forbear to remark, that his eminent merit justly entitles him to the respect and admiration of his countrymen. His pure life and patriotic disinterestedness are worthy of all imitation, and a bright example to those who follow him. He has gone down to his grave in a good old age, and in the fulness of his honors; and his memory will ever be cherished and honored as one of the chosen band who were prompt to respond to the call of the country in the "times that tried men's souls," and as one of the chivalrous spirits who were found ready to endure the privations and dangers of the field in our second War of Independence. In all the relations of life he discharged his duties with fidelity and honor. He was a gallant soldier, an accomplished statesman, a kind parent, a benevolent man, and a good citizen.

MAJOR WILLIAM POPHAM.

New York, September 27, 1847.

It has become the painful duty of the Vice President, to announce to the Society the death of their venerable President, Major Wm. Popham, at the advanced age of 95 years. Maj. Popham was also President-General of the General Society of the Cincinnati in the United States.

He was a native of Ireland, and came to this country previous to our Revolution, and was, at its commencement, appointed a Lieutenant in the army; and at the battle of Long Island, with a detachment of troops under his command, captured and brought to head-quarters,

in this city, a British guard, with its commanding officer, and was highly complimented by Gen. Washington on the occasion. He was afterwards appointed an Aid-de-camp to Gen. Jas. Clinton; subsequently by Baron Steuben to the same, by whom he was much beloved. He continued in the service till the end of the war, was a brave and accomplished officer, and a gentleman of considerable legal and literary acquirements. He held for a long time, an important civil office connected with our Courts of Justice. He always sustained the character of the most exemplary punctuality in the execution of his official duties. In private life he was respected and beloved by all who knew him. His mental faculties were retained with great vigor until the last moment of his life. He died as a Christian soldier, with the confident hope that his piety and faithfulness would entitle him to the reward in the life to come, promised to those who continue faithful to the end.

"Sweet sleep the brave who sink to rest
With all their country's honor blest."

DR. JOHN M. SCOTT M'KNIGHT.

New York, May 10, 1848.

The Vice President announces to the Society, the death of Dr. John M. Scott M'Knight, one of its members, who died on Monday evening last.

Dr. M'Knight was the son of Dr. Chas. M'Knight, an eminent Surgeon of the Army of the Revolution, who was greatly celebrated for his skill in the performance of many of the most difficult operations of the surgical art. His maternal grandfather was John Morrin Scott, Esq., one of the "Sons of Liberty," and one of the most zealous patriots of the Revolution, and was, for many years, Secretary of State.

**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

[illegible]

FORM 410

MAR 7 - 1927

